

1/

Borough of Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

1969

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

B O R O U G H O F B R I G H O U S E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

of the


BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

For the Year

1969

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28954555>

B O R O U G H O F B R I G H O U S E

HEALTH, CLEANSING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1969)

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman T.H.Gooder, D.F.C.

Chairman:

Alderman S. Williams

Vice Chairman:

Councillor P.M. Curran

Ald. H. Edwards

Coun. C.J.James

Coun. A.D.Bottomley

Coun. Miss M.E.Maguire

Coun. J.D.W.Bottomley

Coun. Mrs. M.R.Mitchell, O.B.E.

Coun. D.A.Gill

Coun. R. Sunderland

Coun. W. Holdsworth

Coun. D. Whiteley-Bolton

Coun. G.M.Wood

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

N.E.GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Lawson Road, Brighouse. Telephone Brighouse 2515.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

Miss M.P.MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Hons.) B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council:

Dr. J.P.BRADNOCK, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced June, 1969.)
Dr. M.G.P.MOXON, L.R.C.P., S.I., L.M. (Terminated June, 1969)

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

**K.S.DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

**S.ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
**S.B.DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

Dental Staff:

G.A.THOMPSON, D.Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., County Orthodontist.
M.R.HOLLINGS, F.D.S., B.Ch.D., Specialist in Advance Conservative Dentistry.
W.A.ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.
H.G.THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.
E.THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.
Mrs. J.A.NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W.JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.
Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Royal Society of Health.
Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.E.BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Royal Society of Health.
Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
Section II (Food Inspections) of the Sanitary Inspectors Association's Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A.R.PIRKE, M.A.P.H.I.
Diploma in Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

S.L.RATHMELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society
of Health.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas:

E. HEPTINSTALL.

Technical Assistant, General Duties:

W.O.BURTON.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss C.J.BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D.M.DACK, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Mrs. O. HEWITSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate (Commenced September, 1969).
Mrs. E. HUGHES, S.R.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate (Terminated November, 1969).
Miss D.M.ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss E.E.TIDSWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Mrs. S.M.TODD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate (Commenced April, 1969;
Terminated August, 1969).

Assistant Health Visitors:

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
*Mrs. E. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*Mrs. A. GARSIDE, S.R.N. (Terminated August, 1969).
*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

Miss S. BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced July, 1969).
Miss B. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced December, 1969).
Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. K.S.MARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Queen's Nurse (Terminated April, 1969).
Miss B.E.V.REID, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Terminated August, 1969).

Home Nurses:

Mrs. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (District Training Certificate).
Mrs. P. EASTWOOD, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. S. FRANCE, S.R.N.
Mrs. A.M.RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse (Area Relief).
Mrs. M.B.WALTER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officers:

S. PARKINSON (Senior).
A.B.BURTON, S.R.N., R.M.N.
E.K.DARLINGTON.

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery:

Miss J. WALSHAW, N.S.C.N., Matron.
Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.

These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certified Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk:

G.O.RICHARDSON.

Clerks:

*Miss J.R.BLEZARD.
Mrs. D.CHEETHAM.
*Mrs. M.ECKERSALL.
Mrs. E.FILBY.
Mrs. G.HAMMOND.
Miss J.M.HAMMOND.
*Mrs.E.HIRST.
Mrs. C.HOLDSWORTH (Commenced January, 1969).
Miss I.HOLMES.
Mrs. J.S.LONGWARD. (Terminated February, 1969).

Cleansing and Sanitary Section:

M.AKROYD.
Mrs. B.L.HANSORD.
Miss C.A.MOFFAT.
Mrs. M.OATES.

Clerk/Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

G.HARTLEY (Qualified and terminated September, 1969).
P.J.ROULSTONE (3rd year Student).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:

W.ANDERSON.

* Part-time.

** Part-time by arrangement with the Regional
Hospital Board.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
BRIGHOUSE

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1969, the year previous to my appointment as Medical Officer of Health. With your agreement the report is in the present interim form as part of a new procedure being adopted in the printing arrangements.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services. The present Divisional Unit was formed from the former Brighouse and Todmerden Divisions, your Medical Officer having similar functions and responsibilities in the other seven districts in the combined area.

The vital statistics for the Borough continue to convey the picture of an expanding, thriving community with a substantial representation of the younger age groups. The Registrar General's estimated figure for the mid year population was 33,130, an increase of 220 over the previous year, and the proportion of working population unemployed at 1.3 per cent. remained low. The birth rate, which had been running at a comparatively high level for some years, again showed a slight decrease but continues to be higher than the figure for the Administrative County and the County as a whole. The death rate of infants under one year showed a welcome drop from the high figure recorded in 1968 and at 18.8 per thousand live births is slightly lower than the County figure although still above the natural level. Unfortunately the same happy trend was not exhibited in the number of illegitimate births which increased by 12 over the previous year. When it is considered that one baby in eleven born alive was illegitimate a challenge is presented which must be met.

The number of Still Births totalled eleven, again an increase, but in the majority of cases the outcome was determined by associated malformation of the baby, or placental insufficiency.

The death rate in 1969 was rather higher than in the previous year, the leading causes being, predictably, heart and circulatory disease, vascular disease of the nervous system, followed by deaths from cancer. Lung cancer continued to take its inexorable toll with an increase from 11 deaths in 1968 to 17 in 1969. Deaths from respiratory disease occupied fourth place but showed a slight drop compared with 1968.

A dramatic reduction occurred in the number of measles cases, 13 only being notified during the year. This encouraging picture will depend entirely on an active and continuing pursuit of the measles vaccination policy, as part of routine immunisation, to protect the susceptible child population. Scarlet Fever became the most prevalent infectious disease in 1969, 26 cases being notified. There

were 9 cases of infective jaundice; this disease was made notifiable in 1968.

The Mass Radiography Unit paid the customary biennial visit to the area, sessions being held at Brighouse Health Centre, T.F.Firth & Sons, Ltd., Kossett Carpets Ltd., Brookfoot Dyeworks and J. Blakborough & Sons, Ltd. Nearly 3,000 examinations were conducted; 3 cases of tuberculosis were detected and one cancer case. Statistical conclusions from these results may not be applied to the community as a whole since those examined came from selected groups, and in order to employ the reserves of the Unit effectively, screening will be concentrated on specially selected groups, including immigrant populations, in the future. The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year was 7 (the same as 1968) with 2 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Turning to immunisation procedures, the revised immunisation schedules under the West Riding Computer Scheme introduced in April, 1968, mean that primary immunisation courses are now completed at the age of 14 months instead of 6 months as previously. In this initial period of transition there was thus an apparent fall in the number of courses completed during the year. However, it is confidently expected that the benefit of the new procedure will be demonstrated in subsequent years by significant raising of the percentage of children completing the full primary course.

Attendance at Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be satisfactory. The number of attenders at the Chiropody Clinics showed an increase; similarly the total recipients of speech therapy and child guidance services reflects the improved staff position over 1968. The Ante-Natal Clinic attendances demonstrated the slight but steady downward trend noted in previous years. This does not represent decreased care but rather redistribution of antenatal examination towards the family doctor and hospital out-patient departments. In the same vein the number of domiciliary confinements was less, 16 per cent of the births taking place at home compared with 19 per cent in 1968.

The rapid growth in the demand for care and play facilities for pre-school children in recent years makes it increasingly important to be assured that the standards of care are of a satisfactory order. New regulations covering the inspection and registration of Child Minders and Day Nurseries were introduced at the end of the previous year and are designed to impose levels of supervision and care as well as providing a stimulating environment for the children. The County Council's Day Nursery in Brighouse has, for some time, provided useful facilities in this direction but admission of children is conditional upon certain priority considerations applying.

Towards the other end of the age span, supervision of the elderly in their homes by means of the Warden Schemes provides

an essential and most acceptable platform from which, it is to be hoped, community services may combine effectively in providing support for our senior citizens. There were four "interim" schemes in Brighouse at the end of 1969 plus six schemes where elderly people in their homes received daily visits from a Warden. It is appropriate to pay tribute at this point to the invaluable role of the several activities carried on by the voluntary workers in promoting care and social contact for the elderly.

In the field of Mental Health, during 1969 the Brighouse Training Centre provided places for 8 females and 4 males over the age of 16 in addition to 23 junior trainees. Happily this marked the last year of difficulties for both staff and trainees in this building pending completion of the new Centre at Rastrick. Unfortunately, the Psychiatric Social Club, which started in Brighouse Clinic at the beginning of 1968, had to be discontinued during 1969 due to lack of numbers attending.

The Public Health Department continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that Regulations were observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk. Although pressed by shortage of staff, alleged complaints of unsound food received immediate attention. *Brucella Abortus* organisms were detected 10 times in raw milk supplies as a result of routine sampling and 3 times in Brighouse produced milk by other Sampling Officers. It is pleasing to note the continuing co-operation of the farmers in singling out the affected cows. The incidence of Brucellosis in human beings has not been clearly established; it is, however, a condition which can cause a considerable degree of ill health and government proposals to introduce an eradication scheme in the near future will, it is hoped, represent an appreciable step forward. Further progress has been made in the avoidance of contamination of milk supplies by the introduction of the TTC test to ensure that traces of antibiotics are not present.

Progress in the clearance of unfit houses continued and a detailed account of representations and Orders made has been reported by the Chief Public Health Inspector. At the end of the year over 1700 houses remained to be dealt with but it is possible that a considerable number of these could be improved with grant aid. Unfortunately the number of houses improved by means of grants was again disappointingly low - 59 as against 77 in 1968. It is to be hoped that, under the provisions of the 1969 Housing Act basic modern amenities will be supplied to an increasing number of those houses which, although old, are structurally sound and suitable for improvement.

In the pursuance of "Clean Air" progress in the Borough was maintained at a pleasing level and by the end of the year more than four-fifths of the houses in the Borough were within Clean Air Zones. In the face of somewhat alarming claims that smokeless fuels will not be in sufficient supply to meet demand it is to the credit of the residents that their attitude should continue to be one of co-operation and enlightenment.

Finally, may I express, on behalf of the department,

gratitude for the understanding and courtesy of the Members of the Council and to thank Mr. Jennings, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his kind assistance and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL H. BROCK

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population: Census 1961:	30,804	...	1969(est.)	33,130		
Average number of persons per acre	...	...				4.21
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...		12,805
Number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...		1.63
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...		2.59
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£974,969
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£3,845

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange for the following information:-

"In December, 1969, there were 127 men, 3 boys, 24 women and 5 girls unemployed, the percentage of the working population in Brighthouse unemployed being 1.3%."

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	266	263	529
Illegitimate	25	30	55
Total	291	293	584

Live Birth Rate: 17.6 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 19.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births: 9.4

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	6	5	11

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 18.5

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Totals.
297	298	595

Deaths -

M.	F.	Totals.
226	211	437

Crude Death Rate: 13.2 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 12.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

			M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	8	2	10
Illegitimate	...	...	-	1	1
Total	...	...	8	3	11
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total:18.8					
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -					
					legitimate: 18.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -					
					illegitimate: 18.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					
					(first 4 weeks): 15.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					
					(under 1 week): 13.7
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and					
					still births (Still births and deaths under
					1 week combined): 31.9
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):					
No.			Rate per 1,000 live and still births.		
Nil.			Nil.		

TABLE 1.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1969 FOR THE WEST RIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Aggre- gate of U.D.'s.	Aggre- gate of R.D.'s	Admin- istra- tive County.	England and Wales	Brig- house.
Crude Birth	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.3	17.6
Adjusted Birth	17.2	16.7	17.1	-	19.2
Crude Death	12.3	10.0	11.6	11.9	13.2
Adjusted Death	12.9	12.0	12.6	-	12.9
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
Other	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	-
All Forms	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Cancer	2.22	1.82	2.10	2.35	2.35
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	1.83	1.36	1.70	*	2.54
Circulatory Diseases exc. Cerebro-Vascular Disease	4.67	3.71	4.39	*	4.83
Respiratory Diseases	1.81	1.41	1.69	*	1.39
Maternal Mortality	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.19	-
Infant Mortality	19.3	18.1	18.9	18.1	18.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	12.6	11.4	12.3	12.0	15.4
Stillbirth	13.8	12.8	13.5	13.2	18.5

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates are per
1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000
live and still births.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home
population.

TABLE 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1969.

	1969 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	-	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	9	13
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	5	7	12
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	14	3	17
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	3	3
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	11	14	25
Diabetes Mellitus	1	4	5
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
Anaemia	2	-	2
Meningitis	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	2	1	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	3	5
Hypertensive Disease	-	6	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	69	39	108
Other Forms of Heart Disease	10	9	19
Cerebrovascular Disease	30	54	84
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	11	22
Pneumonia	12	7	19
Bronchitis and Emphysema	15	3	18
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	1	8
Peptic Ulcer	5	1	6
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	6	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	5	2	7
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1	2
Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3
All Other Accidents	4	2	6
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	5	6
All Other External Causes	1	2	3
TOTALS	226	211	437

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 33,130, as compared with 32,910 in 1968. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 220. There were 584 live births, and 437 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in population of 147.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 17.6 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 18.2 for 1968. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardize our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.09, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 19.2. This is 2.9 above the rate for England and Wales and 2.1 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 55 illegitimate live births, representing 9.4% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were eleven stillbirths. This gives a stillbirth rate of 18.5 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 13.5 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 13.2 for England and Wales, and 13.2 for this town last year.

Death Rate.

The death rate for the Borough is 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability Factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.98 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 12.9. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales, and 12.6 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were - in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 160 (compared with 170 in 1968).
2. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 84 (compared with 51 in 1968).
3. Cancer - 78 (compared with 69 in 1968).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 46 (compared with 49 in 1968).

Infant Deaths.

Eleven children (eight males and three females) under one year of age died during the year. There was one death among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 18.8. This rate is just below that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 18.9, and above that of the country as a whole, which is 18.1.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets:-

- 8 (9) under one week.
- 1 (-) between one week and one month.
- 2 (5) between one month and one year.

Nine of the eleven deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 15.4 compared with 12.3 for the Administrative County and 12.0 for the country as a whole.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for the Brighouse Borough and neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to the Centro.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

Home Nurses.

Five full-time Home Nurses are employed in Brighouse Borough, three of them being qualified Queen's Nurses and a fourth having been successful in passing the examination after undertaking a special course recently inaugurated by the Ministry of Health and the West Riding County Council which now replaces the examination of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Altogether, 633 cases were visited and 13,497 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

TABLE 3.

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1969.

Patients.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(a) Out-Patients	1,685	1,351	1,425	1,377	1,547	1,507	1,481	1,351	1,507	1,662	1,483	1,379	17,755 (17,706)
(b) Admissions	224	209	201	182	198	195	182	180	182	182	187	215	2,337 (2,177)
(c) Discharges	72	69	72	62	85	94	80	74	64	74	96	91	933 (927)
(d) Transfers	21	15	17	10	9	13	12	18	23	16	20	11	185 (168)
(e) Accident Patients	61	59	64	77	85	79	74	67	70	72	65	98	871 (943)
	2,063	1,703	1,779	1,708	1,924	1,888	1,829	1,690	1,846	2,006	1,851	1,794	22,081 (21,921)
Emergency Patients	141	141	126	111	125	129	128	129	130	124	134	161	1,579 (1,393)
Sitting Patients	1,825	1,458	1,554	1,501	1,699	1,641	1,628	1,494	1,638	1,802	1,632	1,539	19,411 (19,287)
Stretcher Patients	238	245	225	207	225	247	201	196	208	204	219	255	2,670 (2,634)
Miles	14,268	12,431	13,064	12,370	13,394	13,045	13,389	12,168	12,744	13,138	12,573	13,103	155,687 (155,932)

TABLE 4 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m., Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Tuesdays, 1.45-3.45 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics		
do.	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m. fortnightly.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Fridays, 2-4 p.m. fortnightly.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Tuesdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Every weekday, 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesdays.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Daily, by appointment.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southowram.	Alternate Fridays, by appointment.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Monday, Wednesday, by appointment.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings, by appointment.
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Veneral Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Tuesday, 2-4, 4.30-6 p.m. (Females and children); Thursday, 2-4 p.m. 4.30-6 p.m. (Males).
do.	Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield.	Males: Mon. 2-4 p.m. Wed. 10-11 a.m. 4.30-6.30 p.m. Friday 3-4 p.m.
		Females: Mon. 4.30-6.30 p.m., Wed. 11-12 noon, Friday 2-3 p.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Alternate Thursdays, 2-4 p.m. by appointment.

Home Helps.

At the beginning of the year, 242 domestic cases were being attended, 212 of these being old people. During 1969, there were 70 new domestic cases, of which 59 were old people. This compares with the figures of 88 domestic cases, of which 73 were old people, for the previous year. Eighteen new maternity cases were attended as compared with 23 last year. One case had the service continued after the puerperium.

At the end of the year, 249 domestic cases and two maternity cases were being attended. Two hundred and nineteen of these were old people. At the end of 1969, 42 Home Helps were working part-time in Brighthouse and the total number of hours worked during 1969 was 28,896. This figure compares with 30,473 for 1968.

Chiropody.

The County Council's Chiropody Service makes provision for treatment of persons of pensionable age, for the physically handicapped, and for expectant mothers upon the recommendation of their Family Doctor or a Nurse. The Scheme continues to be very much appreciated, and, altogether, 1,522 Brighthouse patients, almost all old people, received 8,401 treatments. The Scheme is administered directly by the County Council, and sessions were held in the Brighthouse, Rastrick, Hipperholme and Southowram Clinics. Arrangements were made for domiciliary treatment for old people who were unable to attend the clinics.

Old People's Welfare Committee.

This committee meets at bi-monthly intervals. It is a large, widely representative committee and the attendance of members indicates a sincere interest in the work.

Meals on Wheels.

This service, which is now well into its eighth year of operation, continues to function smoothly and efficiently under the aegis of the Women's Voluntary Services.

The meals are distributed on three days a week, and 60 elderly people received this nourishing meal at the subsidised cost of 1s.0d.

Luncheon Club.

This club was opened four years ago and is being run most successfully by a Sub-Committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee and co-opted voluntary helpers. It has proved a great boon to those elderly people who are encouraged, when able, to go out. At present, it is possible to serve this truly excellent meal only on one day a week to 24 people.

However, the Centre is open every day of the week, except Sunday, and has become a very popular rendezvous. Here the old people can have a rest, a chat, and a cheap cup of tea. Tea and biscuits are served morning and afternoon.

Health Education.

Health Education forms an integral part of the work of the Health Visitor both when visiting the mother in her own home, and when conducting a clinic. Posters, leaflets, films and other visual aids are available, and several subjects were dealt with during the year.

Cervical Cytology.

This examination for the early detection of Cancer of the Cervix is now available in the Brighthouse Clinic and may also be carried out by Family Doctors. Twenty-three sessions were held at Brighthouse, at which 365 patients attended. Two positive smears were reported and the patients were referred for further investigation.

Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act, the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitors also give advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In Brighthouse, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The attendances at ante-natal clinics are set out in Table 5. The figures show a decline in attendances in recent years but give a very incomplete record of the total amount of ante-natal care received by mothers as in most cases the patients are also seen by their own Doctors, or attend the Hospital Out-Patient Clinic.

TABLE 5.
ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.
Number of sessions	100	101	97	99	99
Total number of individual expectant mothers	208	198	156	166	167
Total number of attendances	1185	1122	970	898	837
Average number of patients per session	11.9	11.1	10.0	9.1	8.5

Relaxation Clinics.

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below.

TABLE 6.

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS.

Total Individual Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	153
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	751

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The West Riding County Council employs three full-time Midwives in the Borough. In 1969, there was a decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements, only 16% of babies being born at home. The Midwives are trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia, and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The Midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighouse Ambulance Station and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 7 below:-

TABLE 7.

WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1969.

Labours conducted: (a) as Midwives	...	...	...	95
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	-

Maternity outfits are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Dental Scheme.

During the year, 55 expectant mothers were referred to W.R.C.C. clinics, and treatment was carried out in 42 cases.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The work of the respective Centres is set out in Table 8 which follows:-

	Brig- house	Ras- trick	Hipper- holme.	South- owram.	Totals.
Number of sessions	102	51	50	50	253
Individual children attending	426	337	324	175	1,262
Medical consultations	922	689	643	384	2,638
Attendances of children born in 1969	1741	1211	715	421	4,088
Attendances of other children	1505	1095	1138	714	4,452
Total attendances	3246	2306	1853	1135	8,540
Average attendances per session	31.8	45.2	37.1	22.7	33.8

Voluntary Helpers.

Once again, considerable thanks are due to all the ladies who gave generously of their time to serve as voluntary helpers at the various clinics. They continue to provide a most welcome service.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, 82 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	20
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	15
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	7
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	16
Curly Toes	...	...	...	...	3
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformity of Hip (?)	...	...	...	...	5
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	2
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	12

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1969, 80 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, and spectacles were prescribed in 17 cases.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of Schools in Division	...	...	...	...	41
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1969	...	...	...	...	9,721
Number of children examined at school during 1969	...	...	...	...	2,893
(this figure made up as follows):					
Routine examinations	...	2,151	...	...	...
Re-examinations	...	742	...	...	...
Number of children referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	246

Minor Ailments Clinic.

409 children attended at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

679 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 391 cases.

Dental Clinic.

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT					
Number of children inspected	...	...	...	...	8,245
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	...	...	4,354
Number of children treated	...	...	...	...	3,243
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	9,719
NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS					
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	3,344
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,013
NUMBER OF FILLINGS					
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	502
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	7,042
NUMBER OF GENERAL ANAESTHETICS	...	...	...	...	1,590

Special Schools.

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs and, altogether, 86 children from the Division attended special schools in 1969. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	...	...	...	5
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	2
Blind	...	...	...	1
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	5
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	12
Maladjusted	...	...	...	6
Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	46
In Epileptic Colonies	...	...	...	2
In Open Air Schools	...	...	...	7

Remedial Exercises.

45 children attended for remedial exercises, making 197 attendances.

Speech Therapy.

57 children were seen at this clinic during the year.

Child Guidance.

177 children were seen at the Child Guidance Clinic which commenced here in October 1968.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY.

The West Riding County Council maintains a 40-place Day Nursery at Wellholme Park, Brighouse. This is staffed by a Matron, Deputy Matron, a Warden, a Nursery Nurse and two Assistants. Admissions to the Nursery are restricted to young children within the approved priority categories, including the young child whose mother is ill or having a baby, the illegitimate child whose mother is required to work, the young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted, and the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

In 1969, the number on the roll varied between twenty-five and thirty-two, and the average number of daily attendances was twenty-three.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based on Brighouse to serve this area. In addition, we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. The holiday and off-duty relief arrangements with the Officers based on Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance staffs.

In-Service Training.

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Younghusband Course for Social Workers.

Residential Hostels.

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council now has two hostels at West Ardsley and we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre.

Brighouse Junior Training Centre provided places for eight females and four males over the age of sixteen years, in addition to twenty-three juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive centre is now under construction at Rastrick and this will accommodate 100 patients of all ages and will include a special care unit. In the meantime, 12 adult patients from this area are travelling daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton and a few patients are also attending Centres run by other Local Authorities.

Mental Subnormality.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and			
	guidance	...	116
No. awaiting admission to hospital		...	-
No. of admissions to hospital for short-stay			
	care	...	16

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Of the 12,805 houses in the Borough, 12,788 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply received water direct to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. In the section of the report contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector, it will be seen that 19 out of the 49 samples taken from private water supplies were unsatisfactory, and the only safe way for people with private water supplies from shallow wells is for the water to be boiled. It is unlikely that any great improvement in this position will be made in the near future as most of the houses and farms not on public supply are remote from any public water main or service. Some of these houses, however, have been included in our slum clearance programme as unfit and this should reduce their number. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were satisfactory.

I am informed by the Waterworks Manager of the Calderdale Water Board that 2,561 yards of main were installed in extension of mains, and 1,808 in replacement of mains during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No re-drainage works were carried out during 1969.

Rivers and Streams.

The Yorkshire Ouse River Authority is the supervising Authority.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Seventy-three smoke observations were made during the year, and full particulars of the 13 recorded observations are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

We received notification of thirteen new furnaces. Sixty visits were made to boiler plants.

Public Baths.

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following information:-

Attendances.

	1968.	1969.
Mixed Bathing	43,116	41,127
Segregated Bathing	6,141	4,987
Swimming Club	6,609	7,131
Schoolchildren and organised classes	44,660	34,401
Slipper Baths	<u>2,968</u>	<u>2,509</u>
	<u>103,494</u>	<u>90,155</u>

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1969:-

Towngate, Hipperholme:		
One-bedroomed flats	<u>6</u>	6
Kiln Fold Estate, Clifton:		
Old People's Bungalows	10	.
One-bedroomed flats	<u>20</u>	30
Sunnybank Road:		
One-bedroomed flats	<u>30</u>	30
Field Lane, Stage 3:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	26	
Three-bedroomed houses	20	
One-bedroomed flats	<u>24</u>	<u>70</u>
		<u>136</u>

The programme envisaged for 1970 is as follows:-

Sunnybank Road:		
Bedsitters	4	
One-bedroomed flats	4	
Two-bedroomed flats	10	
Three-bedroomed flats	<u>2</u>	20
Field Lane, Stage 3A:		
One-bedroomed flats	30	
Two-bedroomed bungalows	4	
One-bedroomed bungalows	<u>2</u>	36
Field Lane, Stage 3B:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	7	
Two-bedroomed bungalows	7	
Two-bedroomed houses	17	
Three-bedroomed houses	9	
Four-bedroomed houses	4	
One-bedroomed flats	80	
Two-bedroomed flats	8	
Warden's flat	<u>1</u>	133
Whinney Hill:		
One-bedroomed bungalows	73	
Two-bedroomed bungalows	14	
Three-bedroomed houses	49	
One-bedroomed flats	120	
Two-bedroomed flats	77	
Warden's flat	<u>1</u>	334
		(This will extend into 1971)
Clifton Common:		
One-bedroomed flats	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
		<u>543</u>

In addition to the 136 houses built by the Council, 187 were built by private enterprise.

There were 101 applications for standard grants this year, and 78 were approved. Full particulars are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food.

Premises connected with food have been visited regularly, and 651 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 715 visits made in 1968. A great many improvements were made to food premises and details of those made as a result of formal action are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Milk Supply.

Regular samples are taken from Distributors for bacteriological examination and also for the Methylene Blue test, which is an indication of keeping quality, and unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The T.T.C. test for identifying contamination by antibiotics was begun in 1969.

Ice Cream.

One premises was registered for the manufacture of ice cream and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. There are now one hundred and four premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream.

A total of 33 samples of ice cream were taken for examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

No coliform organisms were found in the 10 samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" was submitted for chemical examination.

Meat and Other Foods.

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. Condemned meat is sent for processing, except for livers which are sent to a local mink farm. Other waste food, along with kitchen waste, is dealt with in the plant of a neighbouring County Borough.

Adulteration.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council, samples being taken by our Public Health Inspectors.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Samples of food for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Although many factors, such as better housing, improved diets and increased social education, have played their part in reducing the number of cases and deaths from certain notifiable diseases, there is no doubt that the major part has been that of active immunisation.

This has been demonstrated most vividly in the case of Diphtheria. In the early 1940's, there was a dramatic fall, both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths, immediately following upon the first major immunisation campaign against the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950.

As last year, the figures of children immunised are given in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at 31st December, 1969, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1955):-

Age at 31.12.69.	Under 1.	1 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	Under 15.
i.e. Born in Year	1969.	1968-65.	1964-60.	1959-55.	Total.
A. 1965-1969	18	1540	1946	246	3750
B. 1955-1964	-	-	183	1421	1604

New immunisation schedules were introduced in April, 1968. Primary courses are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months, as previously, and this has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of courses completed this year. Only 98 children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, seven children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus, and 359 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

The prophylactics used were three doses of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years of age.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Records were received in respect of 128 primary vaccinations and 14 re-vaccinations carried out on persons under the age of sixteen years in the Brighouse area. This compares with last year's figures of 238 primary and 19 re-vaccinations. The figures no longer give a complete picture of the number of vaccinations carried out in the district as records are only available for persons under 16 years of age and for travellers.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to 748 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 569, or 76%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1968 of 81.4%. Of these children, 548 were tested. Fifteen of them, or 3%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been

exposed to the disease at some time, and 503 with negative reactions were given B.C.G.vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Forty-two child contacts received skin tests. None of these were positive. Fifty-one children received B.C.G. vaccination, including nine babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

In the course of the year, records were received in respect of 228 persons in the Division who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 745 children were given booster doses.

Vaccination against Measles.

Measles vaccine became available in April, 1968, for young children, and later in the year the vaccination scheme was extended to include children who had not previously had Measles. There was quite a good response but, unfortunately, during the latter half of 1969, the scheme had to be suspended owing to scarcity of supplies of vaccine.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was the infectious disease most prevalent during 1969, and, altogether, twenty-six cases were notified during the year. At present, this infection continues its mild course.

Measles.

There were thirteen cases of Measles notified during 1969.

Infective Jaundice.

This disease became notifiable during 1968, and nine cases were notified during 1969.

Whooping Cough.

Only two cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. In one of these cases the patient had completed a course of vaccination. Whooping Cough vaccination does not give full protection but it has the effect of delaying the incidence of Whooping Cough until later in childhood, when complications are much less likely to occur, and, in addition, has caused a dramatic reduction in the number of cases.

Sonne Dysentery.

Six cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 11.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

During 1969, notifications were received in respect of seven cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, four males and three females, the same number of cases as in 1968. In addition, one respiratory case transferred into the district, eight respiratory cases were transferred out, and sixteen respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Nine cases died during the year. The number on the register was reduced by twenty-five to ninety-four.

There were two cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were also distributed as usual and an annual day trip to the seaside, for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way, took place.

Mass Radiography Survey.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July, and sessions were held at the Brighouse Health Centre, T.F.Firth & Sons, Ltd., Kossett Carpets Ltd., Brookfoot Dyeworks and J.Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd.

I give below the results supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Examinations carried out:-			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	2058	938	2996
(b) Number recalled for large film	11	2	13
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings:-			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	1	1	2
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(c) Other abnormalities (See below)	7	-	7
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	1	-	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis:-			
Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary			
Infections	2	-	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1
Pneumoconiosis	2	-	2
Primary Malignant Neoplasms	1	-	1
Abnormalities of Diaphragm and			
Oesophagus	1	-	1

TABLE 9.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1969.

Month.	Infectious Jaundice.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Polymyolitis.	Food Poison- ing.	Paratyphoid.	Tuberculosis Lungs. Other.		Totals.
January	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	16
February	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
March	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
April	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
May	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
June	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
July	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
August	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
October	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
November	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
December	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	9	-	-	-	26	6	13	2	-	-	-	7	2	65

TABLE 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND HOSPITAL
ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	13	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	26	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	2	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	9	-	-
Totals	56	2	-

TABLE 11.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Resp.		Respiratory.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	-

TABLE 12.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE
FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS.

Year.	Scarlat. Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis Lungs	Tuberculosis Other	Total	Measles	Whooping Cough.
1920	27	13	-	13	27	8	35		
1921	151	13	-	3	21	6	27		
1922	72	8	1	18	17	8	25		
1923	71	6	1	5	15	9	24		
1924	65	6	3	3	26	11	37		
1925	62	2	1	11	22	17	39		
1926	18	4	1	7	30	14	44		
1927	15	3	2	2	24	8	32		
1928	37	3	1	6	22	8	30		
1929	207	7	6	3	16	9	25		
1930	179	24	1	4	18	15	33		
1931	40	19	1	6	21	12	33		
1932	41	18	3	9	24	7	31		
1933	38	11	2	11	27	16	43		
1934	27	15	1	8	5	4	9		
1935	86	13	-	11	13	5	18		
1936	80	11	-	4	15	7	22		
1937	91	26	1	11	20	8	28		
1938	70	32	-	19	22	11	33		
1939	36	22	-	19	18	6	24	3	1
1940	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	562	23
1941	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	99	103
1942	102	12	-	5	14	4	18	469	8
1943	80	16	-	8	22	5	27	153	140
1944	94	18	-	5	12	10	22	58	20
1945	47	7	-	4	17	9	26	335	21
1946	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	9	60
1947	51	6	-	6	23	4	27	460	37
1948	42	2	-	6	25	8	33	117	111
1949	37	1	-	4	33	2	35	520	46
1950	46	1	-	2	17	6	23	153	99
1951	68	-	-	5	26	4	30	622	134
1952	40	-	-	1	44	6	50	469	98
1953	117	-	-	4	57	3	60	177	94
1954	26	-	-	6	24	3	27	64	33
1955	38	-	-	-	21	2	23	695	71
1956	23	-	-	15	26	3	29	4	84
1957	10	-	-	2	13	2	15	714	19
1958	73	-	-	2	14	1	15	47	44
1959	59	-	-	-	11	1	12	423	1
1960	37	-	-	2	11	-	11	166	50
1961	13	-	-	-	24	-	24	481	76
1962	2	-	-	-	14	1	15	166	1
1963	15	-	-	-	9	3	12	571	8
1964	43	-	-	4	12	3	15	454	16
1965	38	-	-	3	18	3	21	390	5
1966	60	-	-	2	7	-	7	347	8
1967	46	-	-	2	5	2	7	356	44
1968	45	-	-	-	7	-	7	324	20
1969	26	-	-	-	7	2	9	13	2
Totals	2798	361	31	292	964	290	1254	9421	1477
Average	56.0	7.2	0.6	5.8	19.3	5.8	25.1	314.0	49.2

TABLE 13.

BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896.

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1000 total births.
	Brighouse (Adjusted)	England and Wales.		Brighouse	England and Wales	
1896-1905	23.7	28.8	Not known	139	147	Not known
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.45	53.97	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.12	16.6	21.88	28.10	31	49.31
1956-1965	16.4	17.2	16.6	21.0	21.6	37.2
1966	20.0	17.7	13.3	23.6	19.0	36.6
1967	21.4	17.2	15.4	21.8	18.3	36.9
1968	19.8	16.9	13.2	23.4	18.3	36.2
1969	19.2	16.3	18.5	18.8	18.1	37.0

TABLE

ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND
FOR THE

Year.	Population.	Total Births.	Still Births.		Live Births.	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births.	No.	Rate per 1000 of Population
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12
1922	20,670				331	16.01
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9
1966	32,340	601	8	13.3	593	20.0
1967	32,710	651	10	15.0	641	21.4
1968	32,910	607	8	13.2	599	19.3
1969	33,130	595	11	18.5	584	19.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE
PAST 50 YEARS.

Birth Rate for England and Wales.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirths or failure to sur- vive 1st year	
		Brig- house	England and Wales	Stillbirths & Deaths under 1yr. of age.	Rate per 1000 tot. births
25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
20.6	31	96.6	77		
19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89
17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
17.4	12	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
18.0	10	18.9	21.4	24	44.2
18.2	10	18.1	20.9	19	33.8
18.4	9	14.3	20.0	24	37.3
18.0	15	24.3	19.0	28	44.4
17.7	14	23.6	19.0	22	36.6
17.2	14	21.8	18.3	24	36.9
16.9	14	23.4	18.3	22	36.2
16.3	11	18.8	18.1	22	37.0

TABLE

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED
FOR THE PAST

Year.	Population.	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths			
		Puer- Sop- sis.	Other Puer- peral causes	Total Death Rate per 1000 tot- al births.	Whoop. Cough.		Influenza	
					No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1920	20,871	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	4	0.19
1921	20,610	-	-	-	3	0.14	7	0.34
1922	20,670	-	2	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44
1924	20,100	-	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50
1926	19,440	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	10	0.51
1927	19,380	-	1	3.90	-	0.00	25	1.29
1928	19,460	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	6	0.31
1929	19,640	-	1	4.01	1	0.05	24	1.22
1930	19,640	-	2	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15
1931	19,940	-	1	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65
1933	19,670	-	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	-	0.00	3	0.15
1935	19,510	-	1	3.88	-	0.00	3	0.15
1936	19,430	3	-	12.99	2	0.10	4	0.20
1937	30,120	1	-	2.35	1	0.03	24	0.79
1938	30,140	-	1	2.21	-	0.00	3	0.09
1939	29,900	2	-	4.53	-	0.00	4	0.13
1940	29,540	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	9	0.30
1941	29,680	-	1	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16
1942	29,170	-	1	2.18	-	0.00	3	0.10
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.56
1944	27,840	1	-	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03
1945	27,540	-	1	2.38	-	0.00	2	0.07
1946	29,810	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.10
1947	30,350	-	1	1.75	-	0.00	1	0.03
1948	30,810	-	-	-	1	0.03	-	0.00
1949	30,760	-	-	-	-	0.00	13	0.42
1950	30,710	-	-	-	1	0.03	2	0.06
1951	30,500	-	1	2.16	-	0.00	13	0.42
1952	30,420	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1953	30,370	-	-	-	-	0.00	3	0.10
1954	30,400	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03
1955	30,360	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03
1956	30,490	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07
1957	30,500	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07
1958	30,490	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1959	30,460	-	-	-	-	0.00	5	0.16
1960	30,570	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1961	30,980	-	-	-	-	0.00	11	0.36
1962	31,260	-	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.06
1963	31,540	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03
1964	31,830	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1965	32,180	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1966	32,340	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
1967	32,710	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03
1968	32,910	-	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03
1969	33,130	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00

CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE
50 YEARS.

from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population

Cancer.	Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation.	Vascular Lesions of Nerv. System.	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
					Lungs.	Other.	Total		
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10
19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91
25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87
21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03
28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14
35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85
36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02
34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02
20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87
36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91
39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66
35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75
31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61
35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61
40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56
38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56
38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41
55	1.83	15	0.50	164	5.44	24	0.80	17	0.56
52	1.73	14	0.46	183	6.07	14	0.46	10	0.33
61	2.04	7	0.23	228	7.63	46	1.54	14	0.47
47	1.59	18	0.61	126	4.27	76	2.57	10	0.34
56	1.88	19	0.64	130	4.38	67	2.26	14	0.40
47	1.61	13	0.45	124	4.25	43	1.47	13	0.44
77	2.70	12	0.42	141	4.95	65	2.23	15	0.54
52	1.87	11	0.40	114	4.95	56	2.01	12	0.43
65	2.36	12	0.44	153	5.56	60	2.18	12	0.43
72	2.42	10	0.34	142	4.76	62	2.08	12	0.40
55	1.81	10	0.33	166	5.47	58	1.91	13	0.43
63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42
65	2.11	7	0.23	167	5.43	57	1.85	15	0.49
79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03
56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23
74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13
59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26
54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	47	1.55	2	0.07
61	2.01	10	0.33	156	5.14	74	2.44	1	0.03
47	1.54	15	0.49	174	5.71	59	1.94	5	0.16
57	1.87	14	0.46	156	5.11	62	2.03	-	0.00
76	2.49	14	0.46	187	6.13	84	2.76	1	0.03
61	2.00	21	0.69	165	5.42	62	2.04	4	0.13
63	2.13	7	0.23	178	5.82	58	1.90	1	0.03
58	1.87	14	0.45	164	5.33	55	1.78	5	0.16
75	2.40	24	0.77	166	5.31	61	1.95	-	0.00
58	1.84	24	0.76	182	5.77	73	2.31	4	0.13
69	2.23	15	0.47	159	5.00	55	1.73	2	0.06
83	2.58	15	0.47	180	5.59	72	2.24	2	0.06
50	1.55	27	0.83	165	5.10	68	2.10	3	0.09
77	2.42	13	0.40	154	4.71	58	1.71	1	0.03
69	2.10	24	0.73	170	5.17	51	1.55	2	0.06
78	2.35	19	0.57	160	4.83	84	2.54	2	0.06

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1969

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Brighouse,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourteenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services - for 1969. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year, while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1970.

This report can only give a brief outline of the work carried out during the year. Once again nearly 20,000 visits were made by members of the Department and these visits were supplemented by thousands of unrecorded interviews carried out at the office for receiving complaints and giving advice. As new legislation and changing trends seem to place more duties on our hands each year, the pressure under which we work gets greater and I wish, therefore, to pay especial tribute to the loyalty and devotion to duty of the members of my staff who I know have each constantly given service to the Department of a high calibre so that the results reported in the following pages could be achieved.

I also wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. To the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their departments to whom on many occasions I, and members of my staff, have turned for information or advice or assistance, I say thank you.

Finally, I wish to particularly record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Gordon, Medical Officer of Health in 1969, for his advice and encouragement, and wish him well in his new appointment in Ireland.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A) - Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	19,819
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Nuisances - Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	479
Other Premises etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Re-inspections - Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Drainage - obstructed drains/sewers ...	...	...	...	...	...	819
Inspections - existing drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	820
new drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Smoke Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Colour Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	744
Olefactory Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspools and unsewered premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cleanliness of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Conversions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disinfestations, re ...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Hairdressers and Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Hotels and Places of Entertainment - Sanitary Accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Infestations (except rodents) ...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Keeping of Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Moveable Dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Betting Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences ...	...	...	...	...	...	853
Rivers, Streams, etc. - pollution ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water Supply - visits, re ...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Water Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Chemical ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swimming Bath Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Paddling Pool Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	6

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Refuse Collection ...	...	...	...	...	...	955
Refuse Disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...	567

HOUSING ACTS

Standard Grants - Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Housing Consol. Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Re Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Re Rehousing ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Houses let in lodgings - visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Certificate of Disrepair ...	...	...	...	...	...	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	703
Local Authority Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Agricultural Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Industrial Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	304

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Waste Food plants	1
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	General	Re-visits	Total
Offices ...	16	33	49
Retail Shops ...	88	201	289
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses ...	5	2	7
Catering Establs., Canteens ...	11	13	24
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950								
Closing hours and employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Sunday Opening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956								
(a) Industrial - Smoke Observations	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Plant Visits and Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Smoke Nuisances	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Domestic - Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
FACTORIES ACT, 1961								
Part 1 - Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Non Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967								
Re Dumping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice Cream - Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Food Hawkers - Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Slaughterhouse - Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
Re Hygiene and Cruelty Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Sampling - Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ice Cream: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ice Lollies: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

MISCELLANEOUS

Court Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Talks to Outside Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Men's Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Meetings and Interviews re Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	905
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718

(B) - SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED 1969

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipes repaired	11
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	9
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	51
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fireplaces renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney breast repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Light/Ventilation of room improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. soil and vent pipe repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overflow to cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sash cords renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective inlet valve to cold water storage tank repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective and leaking heater repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Faulty lighting repaired/rewired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes provided/reinstated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective floors repaired/relaid	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective tiling round sink renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash hand basin renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	33
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Mastic and/or putty pointing to windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boundary wall repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney pots renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window woodwork renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply pipes provided/improved	...	...	...	...	...	4

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	156
Inspection chambers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	37
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	...	...	...	...	7
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	16
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	29
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	35
Ventilation pipes renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	2

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	38
W.C. seats refixed/renewed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. walls repaired/renewed/rebuilt/replastered	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstructions	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. roof renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. demolished/sealed off	...	...	...	...	1
Repair/renew pail in pail closet	...	...	...	...	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. drain renewed/repared/cleansed	...	...	...	...	6

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	...	...	...	136
Accumulation of rubbish removed	...	...	...	13

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisances from insects abated	...	...	...	...	33
Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance caused by tipping abated	...	...	...	...	6

WATER:

PUBLIC SUPPLY:

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Calderdale Water Board Reservoirs and during the year under review a number of routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough, with the following satisfactory results:-

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Central ...	3	3	-
Clifton ...	4	4	-
Hipperholme	6	6	-
Hove Edge	3	3	-
Lightcliffe	4	4	-
Longroyde	3	3	-
Southowram	1	1	-
Woodhouse	5	5	-
Totals ...	29	29	-

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

During the year 49 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 13 houses, 1 food premises and 4 other factories:-

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml	B. Coli. Count per 100 ml
27	0	0
3	1	0
4	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
1	5	0
1	5	5
1	7	3
1	8	1
1	25	25
1	35	11
1	180+	35
3	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-Chlorinated piped supplies the 30 results included in the first two lines would be considered satisfactory ones. However, these results are from sources which over the years have given unsatisfactory results and there can, therefore, be no complacency.

Some progress was made during the year because the four houses at Hollyroyd, Church Lane, Southowram were finally supplied with town water, one house with a private supply was closed and a demolition order was placed on another house with a grossly polluted private supply.

The following are the localities of the private water supplies:-

Brighthouse town centre - 1 factory. Water used for auxiliary purposes only.
Public supply available for general needs.

Ashgrove, Elland Road - 4 industrial premises (public supply now used for
some purposes in one factory), 11 houses and 2 farms.

Southowram - 5 houses.

Clifton - 2 houses, 1 quarry (one house not occupied at year end).

Rastrick - 1 house (not occupied for many years).

The provision of a mains supply of water to houses, farms and industrial premises in the Ashgrove area is now most desirable, particularly as a main supply was laid from Elland as far as the Rawsons Arms Inn some years ago. It is not so much the number of houses in this area that one must have regard to as the combined number of houses, farms and industrial premises.

EXAMINATION FOR PLUMBO-SOLVENCY:

1 sample of water from the public supply was submitted for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the same are as follows:-

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination	
				Lead contents (Grains) per Gal.	pH Value
After standing in pipe all night	30.10.69.	1, Victoria Place, Rastrick.	30 feet	Nil	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	30.10.69.	1, Victoria Place, Rastrick.	30 feet	0.02	6.5

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION:

MILK SUPPLY:

REGISTRATION:

There are 95 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK:

During the year 149 samples of "Untreated" milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the prescribed Methylene Blue Test. Ten samples could not be tested due to the temperature having exceeded that allowed, and 14 could not be tested because of a fault in the overnight water bath at the Laboratory. Of the 125 tested, 115 were satisfactory and 10 failed to pass the test.

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, were notified to the dealers concerned, and in the latter case a further sample was taken as soon as possible. Where this was also unsatisfactory the results were notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods.

As the West Riding County Council sample milk retailed by dealers licensed by them it is exceptional for samples of heat treated milk to be taken by Officers of this Council. However, 104 samples were taken of milk from a local firm's tea machines. The milk used in the machines was "Pasteurised" but as the samples were taken from the actual tea machines for purposes of assessing hygiene standards, the milk could not be so classed.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS:

During 1969, Brucella Abortus organisms were detected 10 times in raw milk supplies as a result of routine milk sampling, and 3 times in Brighthouse produced milk by other Sampling Officers. Immediately positive results were received the producers were visited and steps taken to ensure whether the co-operation of the farmer in eradicating the condition could be expected. In every case co-operation was forthcoming and thereafter there was no delay in testing every milk cow in the herd and finding the offending cows. On one occasion it was considered necessary to serve a Notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. In all, 28 cows were found to be secreting Brucella organisms. It is usual to find that when a Brighthouse producer-retailer's herd is affected, it is only from the odd cow - regular monthly sampling of the milk in the district ensures locally produced and retailed milk generally has a good record.

In all, 890 samples were tested by the "Ring Test" of which 645 were negative, 45 doubtful and 199 positive, while one was unsuitable. Of the samples subsequently submitted to the Culture Test, 174 were negative and 44 were positive, 5 were overgrown.

T.T.C. TEST:

For the first time, the laboratory commenced to apply this test to routine raw milk samples with a view to finding if anti-biotics were present in the milk. Seven samples of the 110 tested were positive to the test. Three of these positive samples were taken on one day from one producer, and in total three milk suppliers were concerned - two of these twice. Immediate advice was given to the milk producers of the result of the samples, the reason for the test, and the fact that sale of milk containing anti-biotics could offend Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK:

The work in connection with the sampling of milk continues to be administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspectors and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

Thirty samples were submitted for analysis, 28 of which were informal samples and two formal samples. The following is a summary of the results compared with the statutory standard:-

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 30 samples ...	12.46	8.67	3.79

All informal samples, except three, were classed as genuine. Two formal samples were subsequently taken at the request of the County Council as a result of the above adverse reports, but both were genuine.

MEAT INSPECTION:

During the year 782 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 706 visits the previous year.

The Council have generally adopted the maximum meat inspection charges (i.e. Beasts 2/6d; Sheep 6d; Pigs and Calves 9d) but so far as the Slaughterhouse at the Lees is concerned, a special charge per animal is made as follows:- Beasts 2/-; Sheep 4d; Pigs and Calves 6d.

Inspection of every animal slaughtered has been maintained for many years in the Borough and this, together, now, with stamping of carcasses afterwards, has continued.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation:-

1. Monthly Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected:

Month	Goats	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	-	84	128	450	153	4	819
February	-	129	130	396	157	3	815
March	-	150	128	379	144	6	807
April	-	95	141	283	136	7	662
May	-	40	141	232	109	3	525
June	-	25	116	345	112	4	602
July	-	12	112	426	109	1	660
August	-	15	114	191	99	4	423
September	-	61	110	719	135	6	1,031
October	-	165	137	722	139	10	1,173
November	-	143	113	559	155	8	978
December	-	77	97	494	234	12	914
Totals	0	996	1,467	5,196	1,682	68	9,409

2. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part surrendered:

	Cattle Excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	1,467	996	68	5,196	1,682	-
Number inspected	1,467	996	68	5,196	1,682	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	2	7	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	485	547	-	1,117	147	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33.06	55.35	2.94	21.63	8.85	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.06	-	-	-	-	-

3. List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the Slaughterhouse, giving Weights and Causes of Condemnation in monthly order:

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses	158	77	133	112	150	48	66	139	60	147	78	67	1,235
Actinobacillosis	-	4	34	6	6	-	4	6	6	8	6	34	104
Adhesions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	2	30	5	68
Angioma	138	147	129	102	87	37	44	-	-	235	149	117	1,185
Arthritis	-	-	-	-	8	9	6	14	12	17	8	15	101
Ascariis	9	-	-	8	8	4	8	-	24	8	16	12	89
Bruising	-	-	-	21	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Cloudy Swelling	-	-	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Conjestion	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Distomatosis	638	577	514	466	377	237	168	303	673	1,307	987	571	6,818
Dropsey	-	12	204	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	19	41	16
Emaciation	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
Euphysema	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fatty Degeneration	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Fever	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Gangrene	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Hepatitis	-	-	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	22	-	-	38
Hydronephrosis	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Johnes Disease	-	46	-	-	28	12	-	30	-	-	-	40	150
Joint Ill	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mastitis	80	116	190	157	29	25	-	60	118	80	168	170	1,193
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	18	-	30
Metritis, Septic	59	6	-	14	8	-	-	2	-	-	12	1	59
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	48
Oedema	12	-	185	-	-	-	-	42	69	100	53	98	295
Parasitic Conditions	57	-	14	3	8	8	30	-	-	6	1	52	436
Pericarditis	12	-	-	-	15	3	6	2	1	-	-	4	56
Pleurisy	15	3	-	2	10	3	9	3	9	-	2	6	75
Pneumonia	10	5	-	4	-	-	3	3	3	5	9	-	109
Tumours	23	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
TOTAL	1,356	1,100	1,479	926	735	429	369	623	977	1,951	1,556	1,286	12,787

4. Details of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected since return to private slaughtering (July, 1954):

Year	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
1955	44	2,383	6,395	1,934	-	-	10,756
1956	34	2,557	8,445	1,549	-	28	12,613
1957	50	3,012	10,691	1,561	-	19	15,333
1958	148	2,573	7,974	1,969	-	71	12,735
1959	220	2,274	8,779	1,789	1	49	13,112
1960	162	2,485	8,340	1,719	1	46	12,753
1961	133	2,390	10,212	1,700	-	19	14,454
1962 *	140	1,853	7,238	1,505	-	8	10,744
1963	491	2,563	10,268	1,865	-	8	15,195
1964	563	2,260	9,446	3,519	-	28	15,816
1965	118	2,340	11,891	2,948	-	49	17,346
1966	334	2,256	14,357	2,716	4	47	19,714
1967	482	1,896	7,836	1,700	-	40	11,954
1968	583	1,383	5,370	1,310	2	39	8,687
1969	996	1,467	5,196	1,682	-	68	9,409

* Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958:

Eight persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. None of these licences extend to the slaughter of horses.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

Arising from the increasing amount of poultry slaughtered in many parts of the Country, more attention is being paid to premises used for this purpose, and to inspection of poultry meat.

There are, however, no poultry slaughterhouses in the Borough.

FOOD HYGIENE:

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the Borough, together with the information called for in Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health:

Description of Premises	Total Number of Premises (i)	Number of Premises which comply with Regulation 16 (ii)	Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (iii)	Number of Premises which comply with Regulation 19 (iv)
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	90	90	90	90
Confectioners	49	49	49	49
Greengrocers	20	20	20	20
Butchers	36	36	36	36
Bakehouses	14	14	14	14
Cafes and Canteens	68	68	68	68
Fish Fryers	28	28	28	28
Licensed Premises	54	54	54	54
Licensed Clubs	24	24	24	24
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Chicken Barbecue	1	1	1	1
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Food Hawkers' Premises	3	3	2	2
Flour Miller	1	1	1	1
Boarding Houses	2	2	2	2
Slaughterhouse	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	394	394	393	393

In addition, there are an average of fourteen stallholders selling food in the local Market.

During the year, 29 visits were paid to bakehouses, 64 to butchers' shops, 32 to fried fish shops, 124 to grocery shops and general stores, 46 to greengrocers' and fishmongers' shops, 82 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 48 to confectionery and sweet shops, 37 to licensed premises and clubs, and 17 to other food preparing premises, and these, together with the visits paid to the ice cream premises, food hawkers and the market made a total of 651 visits to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in such premises, and to food handling, secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements effected following written or verbal notification of offences, and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their discussions with the occupiers:-

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1969:

Walls and ceilings repaired ...	...	...	...	3
W.C. walls and ceilings cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	8
Hot and/or cold water provided to sinks	...	...	...	5
Sinks renewed/repaired	...	...	...	5
Hand washing facilities provided/renewed/improved	...	...	...	6
Food exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	13
Food trays exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	2
Warning given re smoking in food room	...	...	...	2
Walls and/or ceilings of food room cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	26
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	...	...	...	15
No name and address on market stall remedied	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of rubbish removed	...	...	...	3
Equipment cleansed/renewed/repaired	...	...	...	9
First aid facilities provided	...	...	...	4
Defective roof repaired	...	...	...	2
Warning re sale of unsound food	...	...	...	4
W.C. flush pipes repaired	...	...	...	1
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	1

Artificial light provided to W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cistern renewed/repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food not of quality demanded	...	...	...	...	...	4
"Wash Your Hands" notice provided in W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Window repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swill bin provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided/repaired/improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic animal removed from slaughterhouse premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food in refrigerator kept above loading line remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improper transport of offal remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unlicensed food hawkers detected	...	...	...	...	...	4

In one instance where a mouse dropping had been detected in a Bakewell Tart, successful legal proceedings were taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 in respect of conditions found in the bakehouse where the tart had been manufactured:-

Regulation 14(5) Display of Wash Your Hands notice	fine £10
Regulation 6(1)(c) Dirty food tray	fine £10
Regulation 2(1) Dirty floor	fine £10
Regulation 24 Accumulation of dirt	fine £10

Due to pressure of other work the number of visits paid to food premises was only 651. This figure is again less than half of what it should be, and once more this was the sphere of the Department's work that has suffered as a result of ever increasing duties falling to the inspectorate.

There were, of course, occasions when visits to food premises took first call over all other work. Complaints of alleged unsound food or food containing foreign bodies always receive immediate attention in any year. Meat Inspection is a Statutory duty and, of course, incidents of alleged food poisoning take first priority of Inspectors' time.

MARKET:

Ninety-three visits were made to the twice-weekly open-air market. There was an average of 14 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one egg stall, one cooked meat stall, three confectionery stalls, one grocery stall and six greengrocery stalls.

The market has a limited life as it will soon be affected by road improvements.

FOOD HAWKING:

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the Borough and 38 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

14 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of greengrocery and fish.

4 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

8 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of confectionery.

2 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

10 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream.

During the year 39 visits were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighouse area.

UN SOUND FOOD:

The following unsound food, additional to that at the slaughterhouse was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:-

44 tins and packets and vegetables	63 packets of ice cream
194 lbs. of meat	324 tins of fruit
5 tins and packets of milk and milk products	62 tins and packets of meat and meat products

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960 as follows:-

- (a) Livers affected with distomatosis only - to a local milk breeder
- (b) All other condemned meat - to an approved firm dealing in inedible meat for digestion

On the 1st November, 1969 the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, as amended, were superseded by the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES - Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

(a) PREPARED FOODS:

Thirty-one premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

The number of visits to these premises was 93.

(b) ICE CREAM:

105 premises are registered under the above Act, one for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, and 104 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Ten inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. Twenty-three visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed products.

A total of 33 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, and particulars are given below:-

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In the Borough	9	9	-	-	-
Outside the Borough	22	22	-	-	-
TOTAL	31	31	-	-	-

Once again these results indicate that both locally produced and other samples of ice cream were bacteriologically satisfactory when sampled.

Ten samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

THE IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968:

During the year these Regulations affected Brighthouse as containers with imported food from Denmark were being consigned, twice weekly, to a local Depot, but not necessarily inspected at the port of import. Only Bacon was concerned and nineteen visits were made to inspect imported food.

EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS:

A number of complaints regarding food were received during the year. Reputable manufacturers and retailers go to great lengths to produce a satisfactory product but a perusal of the complaints made to this Health Department and the conditions detailed in the following list show there is still the occasional slip.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Bakewell Tart	Rodent dropping in Bakewell Tart.	Retailer prosecuted under Sec. 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fine £10.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Custard Tart	Dark staining on pastry of custard tart.	Warning given by Chief Public Health Inspector to retailer.
Lard	Small quantity of dust mixed with lard - including grit and broken down wood fibres.	Submitted by baker. No further action.
White loaf	Foreign body - fragments of bran.	Harmless and wholesome but presence irregular. Letter to baker.
Fish and Chips	Fish overcooked. Chips contained some skin.	Not unsound. Fish frier informed of complaint.
Prepacked "Edam" Cheese	Mould growth on surface.	Warning letter to retailer sent by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Tin of Irish Stew	Screw in tin.	Warning letter sent to manufacturers by Health Committee.
2 lbs. packet of Sugar	Dark colour of sugar.	Due to processing fault. Discussion with manufacturer.
Rum Truffle	Mould growth in truffle.	Retailer prosecuted under Sec. 2, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Fined £10.
Brown loaf	Mould growth on loaf.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Bilberry Pie	Beetle in pie.	Warning letter sent to retailer by Health Committee.
Bottle of milk	Polystyrene in bottle of milk.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer by Health Committee.
Packet of "Dinky Rolls"	Mould growth on surface of rolls (posted to Department by complainant).	Discussed with retailer.
White teacake	Dark stain - from baking tins.	Substandard. Warning letter sent to bakers by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Prepacked shoulder of pork	Decomposing - smell.	Verbal warning to retailer.
Slab cake	Mould growth on cake.	Warning letter sent to retailer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Milk bottle	Mould on internal surface of milk bottle.	Warning letter sent to producer and retailer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Apple pastry	Mould growth in apple pastry.	Prosecuted under Sec. 2, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Fined £10.
Piece of raw beef - prepacked	Alleged decomposing (complaint not made immediately).	Letter sent to retailer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Prepacked pork pie	Mould growth in pie.	Warning letter sent to retailer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Loaf of bread	Mould growth in bread.	Warning given to Bakery by Chief Public Health Inspector.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Carton of Yoghurt	Cockroach in Yoghurt.	Warning sent to manufacturer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Rich fruit loaf	Mould growth on surface.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer and retailer by Town Clerk.
Tin of garden peas	Stalk and leaf in peas.	Letter sent to producers by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Butter	Pale colour and abnormal taste.	Slightly substandard. Letter sent to retailer by Chief Public Health Inspector.
Tin of pineapple	Inside surfaces of tin badly etched and lid rusty. Abnormal odour. High iron content.	Unsatisfactory. Letter sent to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by Chief Public Health Inspector for report to exporting country.
Cream cake	Mould in cream cake.	Prosecuted under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fined £10.

In 11 of the above instances the foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. In four instances successful legal proceedings were taken compared with one case the previous year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

1. MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Whereas the Council formerly operated five Deposit and five Lead Peroxide Gauges, and later two gauges of each type - both adjacent to Smoke Control Areas - all gauges have now been discontinued as so much development has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the gauges that no longer were the areas comparable with when the gauges were installed.

2. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION:

(a) Chimneys:

Seventy-three observations of smoke were taken in 1969. The following is a summary of 13 of which records were kept:

Number of chimneys at which observations have been taken	...	6
Total number of observations of which records were kept	...	13
(a) Observations of half-hour period	... ..	10
(b) Observations of less than half-hour period	... ..	3
(c) Observations of eight-hour period	... ..	-
Number of contraventions:		
(a) Black smoke (Ringelmann Shade 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half-hour	... ..	-
(b) Continuous Dark smoke (Ringelmann Shade 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	... ..	3
(c) Dark smoke (Ringelmann Shade 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	... ..	-
Number of notifications of offence served	... ..	2
Number of prosecutions	... ..	-

During the year 60 visits were made to boiler plants in addition, or subsequent, to the smoke observations taken.

No "black" smoke offences were detected: only 9 years ago, 12 were found. Three "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed were observed - nine years ago the figure was 36.

The 1963 report gave figures to show the considerable progress that had been made in the 7 year period of grace allowed under the Act. Now, every year, more industrial premises are included in Smoke Control Areas and industrial smoke is no longer any major problem as it was a decade ago when the Clean Air Act came into force.

(b) Smoke other than from Chimneys:

For some years the Council have had powers to control smoke other than from chimneys under Section 27, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964. This has proved very useful legislation in practice, and a number of observations were taken during the year. In two cases "black" smoke was emitted and warnings given to the firms concerned.

The powers of Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1968 also became operative during the year, but being weakened by conditional defences are not so useful as the private Act powers we worked so hard to get a few years ago, and which we still retain.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces:

Thirteen notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Oil fired boilers	10
Gas fired boilers	2
Coal fired boilers with mechanical stoker ...	1

The above notifications only included one really large boiler plant.

(d) Prior Approval of New Furnaces:

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1969.

(e) Height of Chimneys:

Only one plan involving a new chimney was received for approval of chimney height during the year 1969. After the developers had agreed to higher the height of the chimney the new height was approved.

(f) Processes exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956:

Three works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as these processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise:-

- (1) 2 premises dealing with ceramics
- (2) 1 premise dealing with chemicals

The coal fired intermittent kilns of the heavy clay industries included in (1) above continued to give rise to frequent complaints, but the chemical process (2) was of no significance at all so far as smoke production is concerned.

Assurance has been given by the H.M. Alkali Inspectorate that by mid 1970 the ceramics trade would be expected to have reduced smoke emissions to an acceptable amount. This assurance was received with satisfaction as Hipperholme is due to become Smoke Controlled by mid 1970 and Ardal Oak by mid 1971.

However, one ceramic works, which had for many years given rise to considerable smoke, and complaint, closed down during the year and it was with some feeling of sadness that one watched the demolition of the chimneys one had got to know so intimately over the years: we never wished Clean Air to be achieved by this method.

3. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:

No.13 Smoke Control Order, which covers Thornhill Briggs, Waring Green and Lane Head and embraces some 1,318 houses, became operative on the 1st of June, 1969. Hipperholme No.14 area, which covers virtually all the built up portion of Hipperholme and Lightcliffe not already controlled, was confirmed during the year. It is scheduled to become operative on the 1st of June, 1970.

The table on page 38 gives progress to date and shows that over 4/5ths of the houses in the Borough are now covered by Smoke Control Orders. As the rural areas of the Borough have been left until last only half the acreage is covered by Smoke Control Orders, but this will rapidly increase when the large, more rural, areas of Clifton are covered in 1970.

When one looks at the map of the Borough on which Smoke Control Areas are marked, it is easy to see we are now well over the hump and on the last straight to home. Clean Air zones have affected so far over 80% of the householders in the Borough, and our work in this field has been made so much easier by the co-operation of householders, which has been far better than in many local authorities.

4. GENERAL:

The Borough Council still has a seat on both the Executive Committee of the West Riding Advisory Council for Clean Air and Noise Control and the Council of the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air, the Chief Public Health Inspector being the appointed representative in each case. In the case of the former Council, he is currently Deputy Chairman.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - PROGRESS:

Area No.	Locality Covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
			Houses	Premises	
1	South of Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane.	160	73	79	Confirmed and operative from 1.6.60.
2	Longroyde (part), Field Lane, Tofts Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road.	314	923	947	Confirmed and operative from 1.10.61.
3	Wakefield Road, Cornwall Estate, Stoney Lane, Stoney Lane Estate.	97	892	904	Confirmed and operative from 1.7.62.
4	Clough Lane (part), Slade Lane (part), land only in Toothill area.	159	170	175	Confirmed and operative from 1.7.62.
5	Between Cricket Field, borough boundary and Blakelaw Lane.	511	102	103	Confirmed and operative from 1.7.62.
6	Wakefield Road, Knowle Top (part), Mayfield Estate.	399	588	610	Confirmed and operative from 1.10.62.
7	Area bounded by confirmed Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Smoke Control Areas New Hey Road (part), Slade Lane (part), Crowtrees Lane, Ogden Lane.	103	578	625	Confirmed and operative from 1.7.63.
8	Huddersfield Road, Toothill, Woodhouse and Newlands.	324	990	999	Confirmed and operative from 1.11.63.
9	Bailiff Bridge, Birkhouse, Smith House.	235	725	756	Confirmed and operative from 1.11.65.
10	Rastrick Common (part), Thornhill Road (part).	215	735	755	Confirmed and operative from 1.6.66.
11	Hove Edge and Sleat Syke.	208	791	826	Confirmed and operative from 1.7.67.
12	Rastrick Common, Bridge End and Thornhill Road.	85	781	860	Confirmed and operative from 1.6.68.
13	Thornhill Briggs, Waring Green and Lane Head.	138	1,318	1,374	Confirmed and operative from 1.6.69.
14	Hipperholme	584	1,385	1,481	Confirmed, becomes operative 1.6.70.
15	Broad Oak	315	190	207	Confirmed, becomes operative 1.6.71.
16	Bonegate	88	602	644	Order made and awaiting confirmation. (Confirmed 1970)
TOTAL at 31.12.69 - 16 areas:		3,935	10,843	11,345	
Percentage of whole Borough		50%	84%	72%	

HOUSING:

LEGISLATION:

The Housing Act, 1969 came into force on the 25th August, 1969. Basically this Act was aimed at preserving good older houses from deterioration that would lead to Slum Clearance. It generally eased both the discretionary and standard grants, though in the latter case it did now require a more positive standard of fitness, and provided for a different approach to area improvement in view of the reluctance of Local Authorities to implement the Improvement Area powers. For the first time legislation provided for grants for environmental improvement. Provisions for increasing rent of houses having standard amenities and fit are included but once again are complicated and must be difficult to understand by the small owner and occupier.

SLUM CLEARANCE:

(a) Progress during the year 1969:

Eight areas involving 83 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council:-

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Houses in Area</u>	<u>Type of Order</u>	<u>Houses in Order</u>
Church Lane, Southowram	5	Clearance	5
Queer Street	5	Compulsory Purchase	5
Dale Street and Water Street	27	Compulsory Purchase	29
Milnes Yard	17	Compulsory Purchase	20
Woods Yard and Balls Yard	6	Compulsory Purchase	6
Dewsbury Road	5	Clearance	5
Mitchell Street	8	Compulsory Purchase	8
Croft Place	10	Compulsory Purchase	10
	<u>83</u>		<u>88</u>

Twenty-eight houses in confirmed areas were demolished, and 81 families with 198 persons were displaced.

Six houses were represented under Section 16, and one dwelling under Section 18. Twenty-two houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders and 10 which had justified certificates of unfitness being granted, were demolished. Nine were closed. In addition, 6 local authority owned houses, all recently purchased, were certified as unfit for closing pending subsequent demolition. Twenty persons from 9 families were displaced from houses to be closed and 20 families embracing 38 persons were displaced from individual houses to be demolished.

One Clearance Order was determined after a satisfactory scheme for converting 6 houses into one had been submitted and completed. These 6 houses had been "protected" properties, yet nevertheless their condition was such that the Minister, knowing this, had confirmed the Clearance Order. The scheme to renovate the property was welcomed and the resulting dwelling was an excellent example of what can be done if adequate finance is available and the environmental position of the dwelling justifies retention.

In all, 111 families of 257 persons were displaced from houses in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase areas, or houses the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders, or Certificates of Unfitness. Eighty-five of the families were rehoused by the Corporation.

(b) General Position:

The position at the end of 1969 was as follows:-

(a) Houses scheduled for action before 1971	...	...	114
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1971-75	...	...	585
(c) Houses scheduled for action 1975-80	...	...	461
(d) Houses recommended for eventual action to complete Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	582
<hr/>			
Total houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1969 to complete the programme	...	...	1,742
<hr/>			

With the aid of Improvement Grants and Standard Grants it will be possible for a fair number of houses in Section (d) to be removed from the list, if they are improved, and Grants under Section 9(7) will enable action of others to be deferred, possibly for many years, for the reason given later. The above figures should be interpreted with these possibilities in mind. They will certainly be encouraged in suitable cases.

Since 1956, 83 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 972 houses have been made, while in addition, 213 unfit houses have been dealt with by individual action under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 or Certificates of Unfitness where the houses were Local Authority owned - a grand total of 1,185 houses, or an average of 84 per year.

STANDARD GRANTS:

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council, this Scheme has once again been operated and 101 applications for standard grants were made and 78 approved during the year, compared with 99 and 84 last year, and 96 and 84 in 1967. Fifty-nine improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 77 last year. Since the inception of the standard grant scheme in June 1959, some 1,264 applications have been received and 1,020 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities. When one looks at this latter figure, it will be appreciated that nearly 1 in 10 of all the pre-war houses in the Borough have been improved with the aid of standard grants.

Brighthouse has some 1,064 back-to-back houses without a separate proper kitchen and having only one living room and one or two bedrooms. Tenants over the years have often ensured two bedrooms by elementary partitioning of the sole bedroom, and in many cases have attempted to get rid of cooking, and sometimes washing up, from the living room by installing cookers at unventilated cellar heads, in an amateurishly constructed entrance to the living room at the foot of the bedroom stairs, or in the cellar.

Many of these houses are of the older type in poor repair and environmentally poorly situated and must be eradicated without hesitation. Some, however, are well constructed of good quality local sandstone and have generally been kept in good repair and are so stable that the structures could well outlast some modern houses now being constructed. If these houses are environmentally well situated it is considered that while they can never be "in all respects fit", they can provide useful units of accommodation for some years if given those amenities most of us now accept as essential. Moreover, being situated near to shops, places of worship and other amenities, and in a locality well known to occupiers and being cheaply maintained, these houses are very popular with older people, for whom they are particularly suited.

As referred to in the 1967 report, the Council made representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on two occasions for powers to enable them to provide at least the more important modern amenities to these houses in view of their expected life. In the Housing Act, 1969 the Minister has done just this in Section 9(7) and followed up the sub-section by making a "general direction" to enable Local Authorities to give grants for the three "reduced standard" amenities in appropriate cases. Whether our representations had any influence in this decision we do not know, but immediately the power became available not only did the Council resolve to use it, but the Chief Public Health Inspector made a further case for the full amenities being made available under Section 9(7) in our case. By the year end the Ministry had just indicated that if the Council made a formal application for a "special direction" to give grants

for all seven amenities in suitable cases under Section 9(7) it would receive favourable consideration. In actual fact, the Minister's "special direction" was received in March, 1970.

Next year it is hoped to be able to give, to a good number of suitable houses, modern amenities under this Section.

During the year the Health Department took over the responsibility for receiving and checking accounts for standard grants, in addition to functions previously carried out.

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme. For the last eleven years or so this sentence or words with a similar meaning have been included each year in the Annual Report. In respect of the year under review they still apply, but in 1969, when they considered the new Housing Act, 1969, the Council decided to commence making improvement grants again as from the 1st April, 1970, but to limit them to £750 for the first year. With very wide discretion now available to Local Authorities these grants will not only form and bring a new concept in housing and repair, but will call for considerable additional effort in the Department if there are any number of applications.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

Consideration has been given in past years to declaring an Improvement Area but the Council then felt that the administration and technical difficulties of this procedure, together with the fact that there is an absence of suitable areas where such action would be worthwhile, did not justify the declaration of such an area. The Housing Act, 1969 has now replaced these powers with new ones, which in spite of the bait of the environmental grant, it is felt may not be completely successful as they lack enforcement powers.

The owners of the three houses, the tenants of which requested the Council last year to enforce the provision of standard amenities, eventually provided the same, voluntarily, during 1969.

One application was received from an occupier along similar lines in 1969, but though the owner had made an application by the year end it was complicated by a qualification certificate application.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

In Brighouse still only about ten houses in multiple occupation are known about. Rooms are usually occupied only by single persons or couples. No doubt there are other cases of multiple occupation in the Borough, but in the absence of registration they are not known; were young children involved I am sure the Department would have heard about them. The problem remains, in total, not a particularly serious one, though there is an obvious need to improve the living standard in the individual case, and prevent overcrowding while this sub-standard living accommodation remains.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

OVERCROWDING:

There has again been no serious problem. From time to time individual cases of gross overcrowding have arisen but these have mostly occurred amongst families who have been evicted from, or left, other more suitable or larger accommodation.

Where statutory or serious moral overcrowding has arisen amongst local families with current application for rehousing, as a result of normal family increases, the Housing Committee have invariably been most helpful and five cases of statutory overcrowding were relieved by rehousing in Council houses in 1969.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR:

Once again it must be reported that occupiers of controlled houses are not making use of these provisions as the figures given below show, and this is not surprising when one considers the complicated procedure involved, particularly for old people, in making and following through an application. Simplification of formal procedure for a Certificate of Disrepair is, it is considered, long overdue.

Application for Certificates of Disrepair:-

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	-
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	-
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	-
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	-
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	-
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	-
6. Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	-

Application for Cancellation of Certificates:

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	1
8. Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	1
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	-
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	-

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES - HOUSING ACT, 1969:

If procedure for obtaining certificates of disrepair has been complicated and, therefore, probably the reason for the figures similar to those above year after year in not only our Annual Report, but in many others, then it seems the procedure for getting a "fair rent" fixed will be even more so as there are now two distinct procedures to be followed, one for those houses with the seven standard grant amenities and one for those about to be provided with the facilities, and for good measure the Rent Officer is brought into the procedure. By the end of the year one or two Standard Grant applications, in respect of tenanted houses, were already beginning to be delayed by this procedure. It is relevant that grants made under Section 9(7) referred to above will not be affected by the procedure as 12½% of the owner's costs on improvements may be added to the rent in these cases, and qualification certificates will not apply - nor could they in our cases.

The following table gives the cases dealt with from the 25th August, 1969 (when the provision became applicable) to the 31st December, 1969 in the form required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 66/69:-

Improvement cases:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(2) under consideration at end of period	...	3
Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	...	-
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	...	-

Standard amenities already provided:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1) under consideration at end of period	...	7
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:-		
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere	...	-
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere	...	-
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	...	-
Exemption for low-income tenants from Section 54:		
Number of certificates issued under Section 55	...	-

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964:

These three Acts are administered by the Department.

Three persons were licensed to keep Pet Shops, two to keep Boarding Establishments and one to keep a Riding Establishment. The necessary inspections have been made, and Messrs. J. McKinna and Son, Veterinary Officers, Huddersfield carry out appropriate inspections of the latter two Acts on behalf of the Council as requested.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT:

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 four persons are licensed to collect and boil swill. One visit was made to premises used for boiling swill during the year.

AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956:

There are no large farms, nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on agricultural holdings.

NOISE:

The Council have powers to deal with noise nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 and also under Byelaws relative to Good Rule and Government.

The following are details of the type of noise complaints dealt with:-

Noise from machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Noise from clubs and social events	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Noise from animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise from neighbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise from source not apparent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise from amplifiers by Ice Cream salesmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

In all, 142 visits were made in investigating noise complaints.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The types of Sanitary Accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows:-

Waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closets (including 22 chemical closets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

67 houses still have pail or chemical closets and the others in use are at factories, firms and building sites.

The one waste closet is capable of conversion.

The large number of pail closets still existing must not be neglected and every encouragement is given to owners to convert them to water borne sanitation where, as is sometimes the case, they are not for houses likely to be the subject of Slum Clearance action.

DRAINAGE:

819 inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers, while 848 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 77 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 744 instances, and Olefactory Test was used 10 times.

Drainage work rose once again to a large degree as the result of complaints or call for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards, or unusable conveniences. Investigation may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes, or it may take hours or even days or weeks - on and off - of painstaking investigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION:

It was necessary to make 98 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. The vast majority were of a routine nature.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953:

The Department administers these Regulations as the places where appliances contravening the Regulations are most likely to be met are in shops selling second hand goods. Such traders have been informed of the requirements of the legislation in previous years.

Unfortunately, such fires are sold cheaply and must be an attractive proposition for use where they are most likely to be a danger.

Watch has been kept throughout the year to ensure heaters that contravene the law are not displayed for sale, or sold, and none were seen this year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

1. PART 1 OF THE ACT:

The following are details of the inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	232	37	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	11	-	-
	242	56	6	-

It will be noticed that only 6 factories now fall into the category where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities. Would it not be better for uniformity if these particular provisions were to be enforced by the same Authority in respect of all factories?

The only Section of the Act enforced by Local Authorities in all factories is that relative to sanitary conveniences. It is considered this power could well also be reviewed.

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	1	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	1	-	5	-

2. OUTWORK - (Sections 133 and 134):

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a detailed summary of unsatisfactory conditions dealt with during the year:-

Sanitary accommodation cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Artificial light provided to W.C.	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening space between workroom and W.C. compartment provided with ventilation	...	...	...	...	2

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1969:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Fods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Making and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electric Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Firelighters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplace Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Milling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Generation and Transformation of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glazed Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gramophone Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handling and Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insulated Wires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mortar Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

Non-Ferrous Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Cutting and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plastic Moulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plastic Coating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

This Act provides a similar charter for office and shops workers to that the Factories Acts have provided for factory workers for far more years.

Table A gives the varying classes of premises registered in the Borough at the end of 1969 with the number of detailed or general inspections made, while Table B gives the total number of visits, and Table C gives the numbers employed in the varying classes of workplace. Table D shows that no applications for exemption from the requirements of the Act were applied for or granted, and Table E gives details of prosecutions. Table F shows the accidents reported. Only eight accidents were notified and one must presume that not all of them are coming to our notice. Where necessary, accidents are investigated and have to be coded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Labour, summarised and reported quarterly to the Ministry of Labour.

In Table G the contraventions detected and remedied during the year are detailed.

By Classes, Table A - Registration of Premises

Class of Premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	6	62	16
Retail Shops	18	191	88
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	7	5
Catering Establishments open to the public - Canteens	4	28	11
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-
TOTAL	29	290	120

Table B - Visits

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to
Registered Premises 369

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	369		
Retail Shops	620		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	59		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	121		
Canteens	2		
Fuel Storage Depots	8		
TOTALS	Male	Female	Total
	468	711	1,179

Table D - Exemptions

<u>Exemptions</u>	<u>Number</u>		
Part 1 - Space (Sec. 5 (2))	Nil
Part 2 - Temperature (Sec. 6)	Nil
Part 3 - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	Nil
Part 4 - Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	Nil

Table E - Prosecutions

Number of Prosecutions Nil

Table F - Accidents reported in 1969

Accidents Reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Type of Workplace	...	Retail Shop	6					
		Other Workplaces	2					
Fatal or Non-fatal	...	All non-fatal						
Cause of injury	...	Use of hand tools (45)	2					
		Falls on or from fixed stairs (51)	2					
		Handling Goods (62)	3					
		Falls on same level (54)	1					
Nature of injury	...	Open wounds (14)	3					
		Sprains and strains (11)	1					
		Fractures and Dislocations (10)	2					
		Bruising (15)	2					
Site of injury...	...	Hand alone (51)	3					
		Trunk including neck (other Injuries) (42)	3					
		Toes alone (61)	1					
		Foot (Except toes alone) only (62)	1					

Table G

Summary of contraventions found and remedied in 1969

<u>Contraventions in respect of:</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied in 1969</u>
Sec. 4 - Cleanliness ...	7	5
Sec. 5 - Overcrowding ...	-	-
Sec. 6 - Temperature ...	13	15
Sec. 7 - Ventilation ...	-	-
Sec. 8 - Lighting ...	5	3
Sec. 9 - Sanitary Conveniences ...	18	25
Sec. 10 - Washing Facilities ...	6	7
Sec. 11 - Supply of drinking water ...	-	1
Sec. 12 - Accommodation for clothing ...	1	-
Sec. 13 - Sitting facilities ...	-	-
Sec. 14 - Seats for sedentary workers ...	-	-
Sec. 15 - Eating facilities ...	-	-
Sec. 16 - Floors, passages, stairs ...	35	31
Sec. 17 - Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	4	2
Sec. 18 - Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ...	-	-
Sec. 19 - Training of persons working at dangerous machinery ...	-	-
Sec. 22 - Dangerous conditions and practices	2	2
Sec. 23 - Prohibition of heavy work ...	-	-
Sec. 24 - First Aid - General Provisions ...	18	18
Sec. 48 - Accidents not reported "forthwith"	-	-
Sec. 49 - Notification of fact of employment of persons ...	-	-
Sec. 51 - Information for employees ...	21	28
	<u>130</u>	<u>137</u>

SHOPS ACTS:

These Acts which, apart from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, were previously administered by a Shops Act Inspector from one or other of the Council Departments on a part-time basis were, in 1965, passed to the Health Department for enforcement and all Public Health Inspectors are appointed Shops Act Inspectors.

160 visits were made under the Act and advice was given and informal action was taken on a number of occasions relating to Sunday opening, Closing Hours, Sale of Fish and Chips on Sundays, and early closing days. While it was not necessary to take any formal action, this legislation becomes more difficult to enforce each year that passes as shopping trends

and trading methods change: both are so very much different from what they were only a decade ago. Modernisation of Shops Act legislation is required if enforcement action is not to bring any further illfeeling than it has in recent years in many instances in other areas.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdressers and Barbers are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council. Twelve Gentlemen's Hairdressers and 37 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered.

Thirty-eight visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene, and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

PEST CONTROL:

(a) INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION:

Premises were disinfected during the year for the following reasons:

Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestation of houses on removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hornets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The pest which was most prevalent in 1969 was again the wasp, a type of pest the Department were not called in to deal with in the past but now the service is there, residents obviously use it.

Large cities and town centres have, for some time, been plagued by Starlings and feral pigeons in increasing numbers, and action has had to be taken to reduce their numbers.

The position locally has been watched over the years and during 1969 it became necessary to acquaint the Health Committee of the fact that in one locality feral pigeons were homing and breeding to such an extent that they were becoming a nuisance and steps should be considered for reduction in their numbers. By the year end further increases had taken place and preliminary steps were taken to secure some reduction in the flock, by this time well over one hundred birds, by approved methods.

(b) RODENT CONTROL:

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	28	349	121	498	1
(b) Survey under the Act	88	703	304	1,095	9
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	25	1,960	1,137	3,122	1
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	- (2)	- (2)	-
Minor	10 (8)	187 (79)	70 (41)	267 (122)	1 (6)
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	12 (11)	152 (89)	66 (40)	230 (140)	-
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	22 (19)	339 (162)	136 (83)	479 (264)	1 (6)

1969 saw a considerable increase in the number of properties treated for both rats and mice and figures for last year are given in brackets in the above table.

Warfarin has still formed the basis of treatment for rats, and no resistance to the poison has been recorded in this district, but due to previous failures with mice, narcotic poison was again used for the most part for this pest, with success.

(c) Your Council is a member of the West Riding Pests Control Committee and has been elected to the Executive Council - the Chief Public Health Inspector being its delegate.

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are now two swimming baths in the town-- the Public Swimming Baths which have been in existence for many years and a new private learners' pool at Woodhouse Primary School, this latter pool having been opened towards the end of the year.

Twenty-four routine samples of water from the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, Mill Royd Street, were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination, and the results are given in the table overleaf.

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour count at 37°C per 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies, while in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

Month	Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. 37°C Colonies per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
February	Inlet	2	0
	Outlet	0	0
March	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
April	Inlet	6	0
	Outlet	0	0
May	Inlet	1	0
	Outlet	0	0
June	Inlet	35	0
	Outlet	6	0
July	Inlet	72	0
	Outlet	27	0
	Inlet	2	0
	Outlet	7	0
August	Inlet	-	-
	Outlet	-	-
September	Inlet	0	0
	Outlet	0	0
October	Inlet	5	0
	Outlet	1	0
November	Inlet	3	0
	Outlet	0	0
December	Inlet	3	0
	Outlet	0	0

PADDLING POOL:

During the year the Paddling Pool at Wellholme Park came into use and the Department soon interested itself in the state and frequency of change of the water, the pool being of the fill and empty type using town's water.

Samples were taken during the high summer and at least weekly change of water was recommended and the use of some sterilising agent - a quaternary ammonium compound being suggested for a trial period - also advised. The frequency of water change was increased and the sterilising agent used from late August onwards. Only the two last samples results in the following table were taken after the sterilising agent came into use, and it is hoped that 1970 results will also show similar improvement.

	Probable No. per 100 ml.	
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli type 1
June	180+	35
	180+	50
July	180+	180+
	180+	180+
	180+	180+
	180+	180+
August	180+	14
	180+	35
September	0	0
	0	0

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough:

Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The soap boilers have been carrying on their business for a great number of years, and once again have given no grounds for complaints during the year.

The gut scraper occupies one room at the local slaughterhouse.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

There are, in the Borough, two sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmen's Guild. In each case licences were also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same sites, and used for permanent occupation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The sites licensed at the year end were:

Site	Maximum Number of caravans	Remarks
Marshall's Site, Atlas Mill Road.	12	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmen's Guild.
Brighthouse Cricket, Cycling & Bowling Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small portion of larger site used by Members of Showmen's Guild.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The Department is responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of all Public Conveniences, with which the town is well served.

The following is a list of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1969. These are cleansed by one man and two part-time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport.

<u>Situation</u>					<u>Accommodation</u> <u>for</u> <u>Females</u>	<u>Accommodation for</u> <u>Males</u>
Back Bonegate	...	...	...	...	5 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Bus Station	...	...	...	...	4 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Mill Lane	...	...	...	...	Nil	Urinal
Birds Royd Lane	...	...	...	...	Nil	1 W.C. & urinal
Bramston Street	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Crowtrees Lane	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Wellholme Park	...	...	...	...	4 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Thornhill Briggs	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Rydings Park	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Lane Head Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Hipperholme	...	...	...	...	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Stray, Lightcliffe	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
King George V. Memorial Park	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Bailiff Bridge	...	...	...	...	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Clifton Road	...	...	...	...	Nil	Urinal
Towngate, Clifton	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Towngate, Southowram	...	...	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal

During the year the replacement of Bramston Street Conveniences was completed. The replacement was in progress at the year end of Wellholme Park Conveniences and Lane Head Ladies Convenience was improved during the year.

Once again it must be reported that vandalism was rife and considerable time was spent and expense incurred in coping with this senseless damage. Apart from George Corner conveniences our public lavatories are mostly of quite modern construction, and while now designed so that gross vandalism is not so easy, yet the modern fittings are a target for it. Our policy is one of prompt attention to damage, poetry or artistry and our conveniences have never deteriorated to the shocking state of those of many Local Authorities.

All except three of the conveniences are lit day and night with mini fluorescent fittings. Of the three not lit by day, two (George Corner and Bus Station) are lit during hours of darkness as they still have filament bulbs, while one (King George V. Playing Fields) is not lit, being merely a playing field convenience.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, and the removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles; also for the maintenance and control of the Departmental transport.

(i) STORAGE OF REFUSE:

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1970:

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,706
Pail Closets (including 22 chemical closets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

In addition to the pails used at the permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites, and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

(ii) REFUSE COLLECTION:

The following table gives the number of types of receptacles cleansed and the tonnage collected with previous years' figures:-

			<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1966/67</u>
Dustbins	...	...	710,238	723,251	690,211	654,274
Pail Closets	...	...	4,832	5,188	5,961	6,396
Weight in Tons	...	...	9,673	9,658	9,290	10,224

The Borough is divided into five areas for refuse collection and on the four main rounds each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders. The fifth round is served by a driver and two men.

For several years the Council have operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another small truck, with a driver and one loader only, is engaged on the pail collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal round collections.

The frequency of collection was generally 7-8 days, a seven day collection being achieved for much of the year.

The normal dustbin collection service from trade premises is supplemented by a waste paper service, together with a limited number of additional refuse collections from certain food premises, on payment.

798 special visits were also made for the collection of such articles as surplus furniture. A rate-borne collection service has been offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture for some years now and a charge (at 25/- per hour) is made where whole houses have to be cleared for agents etc., if this is for the purpose of selling or reletting the house. The system of only removing this type of refuse after full details have been given on a form simplifies the procedure and makes arrangements for collection easier. This scheme works extremely well and the town has not been unduly troubled by dumping of household furniture over the more rural parts and any spare ground.

Consideration was again given to the use of Municipal dustbin provision but the Committee decided against adopting this in 1970/71. The Council decided to use the plastic sack system of refuse collection in the new Whinney Hill Development of over 300 houses using them as bin liners. This scheme should commence in the latter part of 1970.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles:-

<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Capacity</u> <u>(cu. yards)</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
S.D. Fore & Aft 23*	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	16	631	19	1
S.D. Fore & Aft 28	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	16	1,456	6	1
S.D. Fore & Aft 31	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	18/25	1,595	6	1
S.D. Fore & Aft 34	Rear loader	Refuse Collect on	18/25	1,620	5	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 39	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	15/20	1,415	10	2
S.D. Pakamatic 42	Rear loader	Refuse Collection	35	2,042	14	0
S.D. Freightier 35*	Side loader	Refuse Collection	10	163	4	0
Morris 32	Side loader	Pail and Refuse Collection	6	196	18	1
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection	10	649	19	0
Morris 33	Specialised	Tailings & cover materials	11			
Weatherill 43	Loading Shovel	Tip work	--			
Bedford 38	Specialised	Tailings & cover materials	12		4	0
* Spare Vehicles				9,772	7	0

(iii) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation with controlled tipping, and controlled tipping alone.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows:-

							<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
1.	ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS								
	House refuse passed through plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,947	0	2
2.	BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP								
	House refuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,314	8	3
3.	MARSH LANE TIP								
	House refuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	475	16	3
4.	TRADE REFUSE								
	Amount tipped	...	...	...	...	...	238	13	0
							9,975	19	0

Seventy-one per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick, was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Five per cent of the house refuse - from Southowram area - was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram and the remaining twenty-four per cent - from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas - was tipped at Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practised and screened dust from the Disposal plant was used for cover, though it is, of course, reducing each year in quantity as piped fuels supersede solid fuels.

Though over 45 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant still continued to function satisfactorily but deals with considerably more and much bulkier refuse than it was originally designed for.

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some two miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, operates as a transfer loading point, with separation.

Even before the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 became law the Council had decided to provide facilities for rate payers to bring garden and similar refuse to the Refuse Disposal Works each Saturday morning. An increasing use was made of this facility.

In late 1969 the Council considered a comprehensive report from the Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer on Garden Refuse, and decided to adopt a scheme of collection employing plastic sacks. These are sold at 1/- each at the office, this price including collection when full. The scheme had only just come into operation by the time winter came and while obviously a most useful additional service, no report can yet be given on its success or otherwise.

A certain minor amount of leaching out still occurs at Bailiff Bridge Tip via a storm overflow pipe. This is still being closely watched and samples of the effluent taken monthly.

Both Bailiff Bridge and Southowram tips have now very limited lives - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the Council have a further good tip at Ashday Lane, Southowram which, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic yards, will provide tipping for three to four years. It is unfortunately rather remote from the Refuse Disposal Works and the main areas of population, and its use will involve additional costs for transport of refuse and cover material.

Planning permission was received in 1968 for the use of the long term site briefly referred to in the previous two reports which would be a costly tipping site but which has a capacity of 35 years tipping space. However, no further steps to acquire the site were taken in 1969/70.

The difficulties of disposing of refuse by controlled tipping increase each year as refuse becomes ever bulkier, and a number of Local Authorities in our vicinity have disposal problems. With the publication of the Maud Report it appears that co-operation in a Huddersfield incineration project would not be practicable, and a visit was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to ascertain their reactions to a small incineration unit for Brighouse. The Ministry's advice, as expected, was that we should first consult the Authorities in our "Maud" area, and initial steps to do this had been taken at the year end.

(iv) SALVAGE:

(a) Waste Paper:

Waste Paper is still collected by separate collection from business premises, and by the refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse. It is graded and baled with a Powell baler as described in previous reports, and clean paper is disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills, as has been done for many years. Soiled paper from the picking belt is disposed of to other outlets, normally at a rather lower price. It was again possible to dispose of all our production of waste paper and, in fact, this was one of those years when pressure was being exerted on us to produce more.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of during the year:-

Grade	1969/70								Percentage of grades sold
	Tonnage						Revenue		
	T	C	Q	£	s	d			
Newspapers	153	7	0	1,724	12	6	20%
Fibreboard	228	9	0	2,649	5	6	28%
Mixed Paper	259	14	0	2,472	9	0	32%
Low Grade	155	6	2	1,451	1	7	20%
TOTAL	796	16	2	8,297	8	7	100%

(b) Baled Destructor Scrap:

292 tons 3 cwts. were sold during the year compared with 279 tons 4 cwts. the previous year. The electro-magnetic separator at the works continued to work well. The revenue was £1,580 = 7s = 9d.

(c) Ferrous Metals:

The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 17 tons 7 cwts. during the year under review, which was some 3 tons 8 cwts. less than last year.

(d) Non-ferrous Metals:

2 tons 6 cwt. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £332.

(e) Textiles:

There is still a limited market for woollens, mixed rags, carpeting, sacking, string and old beddings as our products are mostly in a dirty state. 38 tons 2 cwt. were recovered and sold, but the value was not encouraging, being £269.

A vertical electric baler is used for the baling of all textiles.

(f) Summary:

The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war:-

Year	TONS PER ANNUM					
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals
1948	652	376	45	70	19	2
1949	450	375	56	49	26	2
1950	447	342	39	75	21	2
1951	466	347	46	93	56	2
1952	460	344	46	195	67	3
1953	570	345	55	205	36	2
1954	631	346	54	303	30	3
1955	633	332	61	297	30	3
1956	640	228 *	61	323	26	3
1957	666	147	56	340	24	2
1958	620	156	64	315	28	4
1959	712	179	60	342	28	3
1960	698	192	69	333	25	3
1961	694	197	61	278	23	3
1962	633	171	61	336	22	4
1963	702	185	52	310	27	4
1964 +	736	182	41	268	24	3
1965	752	135	35	246	29	2
1966 §	729	37	30	199	25	2
1967	758	-	58	303	16	2
1968	809	-	33	279	21	3
1969	797	-	38	292	17	2

* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets.

+ Hand picking of Metals and Textiles at tip stopped.

§ Kitchen Waste collection ceased - July.

(v) TRANSPORT:

The Department operates a fleet of ten motor lorries, four vans and one loading shovel and employs a mechanic, all repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The table on the following page gives details of the fleet at the year end.

No.23 was taken out of service 31st March, 1970 and No.28 then became a spare vehicle, being replaced from 1st April, 1970 by No.44.

Vehicle Number	Departmental Number	Date of Registration	Make	Duty
PWR 700	23	1.7.55	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection (spare)
3670 WW	28	3.6.60	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection (spare)
624 BWY	30	1.10.62	Morris 1 ton van	Waste Paper Collection
209 DYG	31	1.6.63	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
54 EWY	32	4.7.63	Morris 2 ton	Refuse Collection
995 EWY	33	15.7.63	Morris 4 ton	Refuse Disposal (Tailings)
AWW 587B	34	1.5.64	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
BWY 133B	35	7.7.64	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection/Disposal (spare)
HHW 379C	37	1.9.65	Austin A.35 van	Establishment
JWR 156C	38	12.11.65	Bedford 5 ton	Refuse Disposal (Cover)
MWT 168D	39	13.7.66	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
OWX 168E	40	1.4.67	Austin A.35 van	Public Conveniences
UWX 348F	41	8.4.68	Austin 6 cwt. van	Foreman and Mechanic
UWY 446F	42	7.5.68	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection
VWT 621F	43	18.7.68	Weatherill L.50 4 wheel drive loading shovel	Refuse Disposal
DWW 104H	44	1.4.70	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse Collection

(vi) ABANDONED VEHICLES:

Since the Department was given the task of dealing with abandoned vehicles in 1966 an increasing amount of technical and administrative time has had to be given to this growing task. The following table gives details of apparently abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1970 and four previous years. There has not been any real difficulty in dealing with this problem.

Year April to March	VEHICLES									
	Number found Abandoned	7 DAY PROCEDURE			21 DAY PROCEDURE					Out- standing at year-end
		Notices Served	Removed by Owner	Removed by Council for Disposal	Notices Served	Removed from Site by Owner	Removed to Compound	Removed from Compound by Owner	Disposed of by Council	
1966/67	19	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	1	-
1967/68	46	-	-	-	17	41	-	-	4	1
1968/69	48	3	2	1	19	39	6	1	5	1
1969/70	48	3	1	2	20	14	3	0	4	8

(vii) LETHAL CHAMBER:

The Department continued to operate the Lethal Chambers for the disposal of unwanted pets, the charge being 2/6d for each animal dealt with. Cats are chloroformed and dogs electrocuted.

(viii) GENERAL:

It is appropriate that once again reference should be made to the excellent service given to us by the regular staff and workmen in the Department. It is because of the diligent yet pleasing character of these men, and their ability to work with the minimum supervision, that our relations with the public have remained good and complaints, which are inevitable, kept to a minimum. Unfortunately, as older men have retired, in recent years, it has usually been difficult to replace them with men of the same calibre.

Brief reference has been made under refuse collection to the fact that the employees engaged on the five collection rounds participate in a bin bonus scheme. This scheme has operated without any basic change, other than increases from time to time in the price per bin emptied above the target, for nearly 20 years.

For some years now, other workmen have participated in a "lieu" bonus scheme based on a percentage (60%) of the average bin bonus, worked out on an hourly rate. This "lieu" bonus is also paid to binmen when not engaged on refuse collection.

The two men who collect garden refuse enjoy an additional bonus which in 1969/70 was very small as the scheme was only just getting under way.

During the year the Council considered a report from Consultants on Work Study in respect of all Council Departments employing labour. So far as the Cleansing Department is concerned the report was encouraging.

(ix) DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE:

The following is a list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year:-

					£.	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:							
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...		893	1	3
Other Income	...	...	...		15	4	6
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL:							
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...		92	5	7
(c) SALVAGE:							
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...		8,297	8	7
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...		1,580	7	9
Ferrous Metals	...	...	...		107	4	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...		332	9	0
Textiles	...	...	...		269	1	6
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT:							
Transport Charges	...	...	...		463	15	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS:							
Sale of Dustbins	...	...	...		1,413	6	0
Lethal Chamber Charges	...	...	...		27	14	6
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.	...	...	...		11	1	0
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...		12	0	0
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	...	...	...		4	17	6
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	13,519	16	2

(x) DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1970:

Item	Total		
	£.	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE:			
Wages	17,346	19	10
National Insurance	1,120	13	7
Superannuation	340	15	6
Mechanical Transport	17,032	5	6
Disinfectant	47	16	3
Dustbins	1,258	4	8
Cesspools Emptying	27	7	10
Protective Clothing	52	2	8
Tools and Implements	24	10	0
Establishment Expenses	66	5	5
Central Administrative Charge	829	0	0
Departmental Administrative Charge	1,205	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	24	19	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE:	39,376	0	9
INCOME:			
Trade Refuse Charges	893	1	3
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	12	0	0
Dustbins	1,413	6	0
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	4	17	6
Miscellaneous	15	4	6
TOTAL INCOME:	2,338	9	3
NET EXPENDITURE:	37,037	11	6

(xi) DETAILS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS, YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1970:

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	8,828	8	0
National Insurance	570	7	0
Superannuation Charges	320	1	4
Fuel, light, cleansing materials, and water	1,030	19	11
Laundry	34	11	0
Rent and Rates	763	10	2
Establishment Expenses	120	8	1
Central Administrative Charge	672	0	0
Departmental Administrative Charge	1,240	0	0
Equipment, tools and materials	549	10	11
Repairs and Maintenance:			
Plant, Machinery and Buildings	703	10	5
Grounds	185	14	7
Protective Clothing	36	15	11
Debt Charges - Principal	1,006	0	0
Interest	1,320	15	5
Mechanical Transport	5,000	6	8
Miscellaneous	30	7	2
Gross Costage	22,413	6	7
Revenue	10,717	11	11
NET EXPENDITURE	11,695	14	8

(xii) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1970:

Item	£.	s.	d.
COST:			
Wages and Salary	9,009	18	8
National Insurance	582	1	6
Superannuation Charges	178	3	3
Other Employees Expenses	1	0	0
Licences and Insurance, Petrol, Tyres, Oil, etc.	5,180	9	6
Repairs, etc.	1,680	19	3
Contribution to Renewal Account	5,000	0	0
Central Administrative Charge	261	0	0
Departmental Administrative Charge	481	0	0
Equipment, Tools and Materials	121	15	0
	22,496	7	2
RECHARGED:			
Refuse Collection	17,032	5	6
Refuse Disposal	5,000	6	8
Other Departments	463	15	0
	22,496	7	2

(xiii) OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1970:

Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	...	...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1968	...	...	33,130 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	...	9,772 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	...	...	16.2 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	15,660
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	...	100%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point including $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by secondary transport	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as an estimated percentage of total collection	...	...	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	...	...	9,975 tons

Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):

(a) Crude Tipping	...	...	Nil
(b) Controlled Tipping	...	...	29%
(c) Direct Incineration	...	...	Nil
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	...	...	71%
			<hr/> 100%

SALVAGE ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND TONNAGE:

					Income £	Tonnage Collected Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	-	-	-
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...	...	2,020	312	
(c) Waste Paper	...	...	...	8,297	797	
(d) Other Salvage	...	...	...	269	38	

